The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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OV. GEARY'S VETO MESSAGE.

Since writing the brief paragraph which pears upon the second page of this paper, v. GEARY'S veto message, on the bill anting unlimited powers to the Pennsylnia Railroad Company, has been re- ved and printed in full elsewhere. No easure of such vast importance has de- anded the action of the Executive of this ate for many years, and it will kindle a ble admiration in the mind of the ople to know that Gov. GEARY has proved mself fully equal to the occasion, and s branded the fearful proposition with e odious stigma it deserves. As the veto ll undoubtedly be eagerly read and fully preciated by our readers, it is not necesry for us to refer at this time to the lient features of the message.

It is a matter of pride for us to know at Pennsylvania has a Governor poased of a courage so sublime, and a faithlness to his people so rare, as to throw mself between the Commonwealth d a mighty and dangerous mopoly with a noble determination to eserve the rights of the people by conolling the powers of corporations. It nnot be denied that the Governor fully derstood and appreciated all the bearings this important measure, and that he has en controlled in the matter by a sincere d unquestionable desire to protect the terests of the people by keeping all corrations in complete subordination to the wer and control of the law.

Governor GEARY by this veto has comletely established his honesty and integty of character, and has shown to e world that the pledges made by him- lilst a candidate for Governor, were not ade merely to secure his election, but that e things promised by him were for the blic weal. In thus redeeming his pledges a candidate he has won for himself, what justly deserves and will no doubt reive, the grateful thanks of the people. the name of the people we thank n, and promise him the hearty supt and encouragement of all our citizens ho have at heart the best and truest interts of the State. This is a grand epoch in life, and establishes the character of his lministration. Let him keep right on- ard in this course, and his name ill stand among the forost of Pennsylvania's noble sons. We ngratulate all our people that we ve in JOHN W. GEARY an honest man, d an upright, fearless and efficient Govnor, one who has proved himself above e blandishments of an unscrupulous and ngerous monopoly. Again, we tender m the thanks of the people.

PAREPA'S OPERATIC DEBUT.—Parepa made r debut at the New York Academy of Music. onday evening. Although no fears were entained as to her vocal ability, some of her armest admirers in the concert room doubted whether she would appear to equal advantage the lyric stage. Her brilliant success of onday night dispelled these apprehensions. arepa in opera, says the New York *Gazette*, as admirable as in the concert room. Her ndering of the part of Leonora in Trovatore, ough not marked by the passion or fervor ven to it by several recent Italian prima donas, was the most finished heard here since the ays of La Grange.

A GOOD ANSWER.—The Provisional Legisture of North Carolina lately invited "all the tates, North, South, East and West," to meet national convention, for the purpose of proosing amendments to the Constitution of the nited States. Governor Geary, in laying these resolutions before the Legislature of the tate, reminded the North Carolina gentlemen hat it is not the place of defeated traitors "to sk the loyal men of this country to meet them pon equal terms in convention to amend the Constitution they repudiated and attempted to destroy."

THE Philadelphia Methodist Episcopal Conference, in session at Harrisburg, have passed resolutions protesting against the proposed egislation legalizing the running of street cars n Philadelphia on the Sabbath; and, while admitting the noble legislation of the late Congress," expressing profound regret at their essions on the Sabbath, inasmuch as due dilligence on their part would have avoided the plea of necessity."

Mr. BENOU, the gentleman who is the embodiment of the society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, in New York City, and Mr. P. T. Barnum, have had some correspondence. The former calls the latter a consummate adept in the school of humbug, and Mr. Barnum retaliates by calling the President of the Society for etc. a man of low breeding and gifted with a surplus of self-conceit.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

A Cairo dispatch of yesterday says: The levee on the North side of Columbus, Kentucky, was broke this morning, and the town is completely inundated. Cairo is still dry.

The house carpenters of the city of New York contemplate making a demand for higher wages on and after April first.

It is stated that Senator Conness, of California, will decline a renomination. His term expires with this Congress.

The *Herald's* Washington special says the people of Buckingham county, Virginia, held a meeting on Monday last, at which the military bill was indorsed and their Representatives instructed to vote for the call of a convention, though nothing had been previously said upon the subject.

A Washington dispatch says the strife for the United States Marshalship of Louisiana—the most lucrative of any Government office—is narrowed down between Generals Frank J. Herron and Kirby Smith. The nomination will be made in a day or two.

The *Times* special says the President yesterday sent to the Senate the name of William Dinner for United States District Attorney for the Northern District of New York, and the name of A. Buckhardt, Postmaster at Sing Sing.

A. Rich, member of the New Jersey Legislature, convicted of bribery and sentenced to State prison far one year, has been pardoned.

A large meeting was held in Victoria, V. I., on Tuesday night, to consider the propriety of applying for admission to the British North American Confederation.

The Legislature of Massachusetts yesterday ratified the Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Three men who outraged three workingwomen in Williamsburg, New York, some months ago, were sentenced to State Prison for fifteen years.

A public meeting has been called by prominent citizens of Montgomery, Ala., for the 26th inst., in favor of reconstruction under the Sherman bill.

The bill calling a State convention to amend the constitution passed the Maryland Senate yesterday by a two-thirds vote.

Tammany Hall, New York, was sold yesterday to Charles A. Dana and others, for one hundred and seventy thousand dollars.

The Trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund met in New York yesterday. Their proceedings were not made public. Mr. Peabody gives a banquet at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Friday evening.

The Republicans of the Louisville district yesterday nominated Col. Wm. A. Bullitt for Congress.

In the New York Legislature yesterday, resolutions were introduced protesting against the formation of any government in North America not republican in form, and appealing to the United States Government to remonstrate against the formation of a monarchy on our frontier.

The Tennessee Supreme Court will render a decision to-day on the constitutionality of the State franchise law.

The Memphis and Little Rock Railroad has been consolidated with the El Paso and Pacific, of which Gen. Fremont is President. Work on the line will be pushed as rapidly as possible.

The spring races on the Memphis course will commence on April 22d. The purses amount to $6,000. The track has been much improved.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

Colorado Still Knocking at the Door.

Reconstruction Supplement in the President's Hands.

Registry of White Citizens in the City.

General Sexton Before the Investigating Committee.

Number of Office-Seekers Undiminished.

Prospect of an Early Adjournment of Congress.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, March 20, 1867.

Colorado Again.

Congress was dull to-day. The Senate Committee on Territories reported a bill for the admission of Colorado, which is the same one so often vetoed by the President. It will not be acted on at present.

Loyal Indians.

The Senate spent most of the day in debating without action, a bill to reimburse the loyal Choctaw Indians for damages incurred during the rebellion.

Colorado Contested Seat.

In the House the Colorado contested election case was fully discussed, and decided that George A. Chilliciott, Republican, was entitled prima facie to his seat. The case will now be open to contest.

Relief of the South.

The House debated the million dollar appropriation for the destitute people of the South, but did not reach a vote. The indication is plain, that it will not pass as it came from the Senate.

The Reconstruction Supplement.

The bill supplementary to the Reconstruction bill did not reach the President until this afternoon. It is understood he will notify Congress of his action upon it this week; either on Friday or Saturday. In this case the House will be able to effect an adjournment on Monday or Tuesday of next week. The Senate may remain in session a few days longer to confirm appointments, a large number of which remain to be acted on.

The White House.

A large number of visitors were in attendance at the Executive mansion to-day, among whom were several Senators and a number of Representatives. Attorney General Stanbery had a long interview with the President this morning. Secretary McCulloch also had an interview this afternoon.

Negro Suffrage in the City.

The *Star* this evening has the following paragraph: "The small number of white voters registered in the First Ward under the recent act of Congress, shows that there is a disinclination on the part of many old citizens to register names. We regret to see this spirit manifested, and are satisfied that if persisted in to any extent, it can only serve to put the people of the city in a wrong attitude, as being disposed to resent the action of Congress, or to receive it in a sullen manner.

Impeachment Question.

General Sexton, of South Carolina, testified to-day before the Judiciary Committee of the House, in the matter of the impeachment investigation, relative to the transfer by order of the President of certain confiscated lands to their original owners.

Office Distribution.

The Commissioner of the Agricultural Department has lately received a lot of very fine New Brunswick oats, which are now ready for distribution to the West.

Untrue.

The statement sent West last night by the Associated Press that Albert G. Clark had been confirmed as Postmaster at Toledo, Ohio, and Richard Benham, as Postmaster at Ann Arbor, Mich., is untrue.

Office Seekers.

There is not the slightest abatement in the number of office seekers here. Every rejection of a nomination by the Senate seems to bring a half dozen applicants for the vacancy, to say nothing of the various delegations representing local influence to urge their candidates.

Commissioner Counted.

The Senate having confirmed him, the Secretary of State has made out the commission of J. W. Noble, as U. S. District Attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri.

The Cincinnati Appointments.

The Senate this afternoon, after quite a struggle in executive session, finally confirmed Col. Bassett Langdon as Assessor of the First Cincinnati Internal Revenue District, and rejected Col. E. A. Jones as Postmaster at Cincinnati. Col. Langdon had been previously rejected three times during the last and present Congress.

WASHINGTON, March 20, 1867.

SUPPLEMENTARY RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

The presiding officers of the House and Senate to-day signed the Supplementary Reconstruction bill, which was afterwards presented to the Senate.

ADVERTISING IN SOUTHERN PAPERS.

The following is a list of newspapers indicated by the Clerk of the House of Representatives under the seventh section of the Civil Appropriation bill, approved March 2d, for the publication of the terms and treaties of the United States, and for official advertising: Virginia, *New Nation*, Richmond, and *Virginia State Journal*, Alexandria. North Carolina, *The Standard*, Raleigh, and the Fayetteville *Observer*. Georgia, the Savannah *Republican*, and Augusta *Legal Georgian*. Alabama, the Mobile *Nationalist*, and the Huntsville *Advocate*. Arkansas, the Fort Smith *New Era*. Texas, Austin *Intelligencer*. Papers in other Southern States are yet to be designated.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate confirmed the following: Assessors of Internal Revenue—Bassett Langdon, First District Ohio. Postmasters—Frederick Borhaler, Cedar Falls, Iowa; Horace Barrow, Waterloo, Virginia. Also, Associate Justice—John W. Carter, Supreme Court of Arizona. Register of Land Office—Sylvanus T. Nye, Stockton, California.

REJECTIONS.

Postmasters—Adolphus E. Jones, Cincinnati; R. Beham, Ann Arbor, Michigan; the latter was erroneously stated to be confirmed. Surveyor General—William B. Thornburg, Nevadad. Assessors of Internal Revenue—Jos. G. Boey, Sixth District Tennessee; J. S. Farrar, Fifth District Michigan. Surveyor of Customs—John B. Murphy, St. Louis, Mo.

THE FENIANS.

THE INVASION OF CANADA.

NEW YORK, March 20.—Nine car loads of United States troops, forming an extra train, passed over the Hudson River Railroad yesterday. The men were fully equipped, and had with them all the camp baggage for a campaign. They are destined for Oswego, and are undoubtedly intended to operate against any movement of the Fenians which may be attempted on the frontier on Canada.

The Fenian news of the latest dispatches gives little or no encouragement to the Brotherhood. There is a perfect stagnation in the excitement which prevailed during the last week, and the belief is becoming general that nothing like an insurrection was initiated in Ireland, and that whatever disturbance occurred was quietly and easily quelled.

The movement in Canada, however, is attracting more general attention, and its inauguration is believed to be near at hand. The city of Montreal has been in a state of the most unwarrantable excitement for the last two or three days. The most startling rumors were set afloat to the effect that the Victoria bridge, or the powder magazine was to be blown up.

An extraordinary Cabinet Council was held, and it transpired that more troops had been telegraphed for to England.

At St. Albans, Vermont, says a *Herald's* correspondent, many strange Milesian faces are noticeable, and probably that town will soon be the base of a Fenian column in Canada.

NEW YORK, March 20, P. M.—The Republican Fenian Senate is holding a special session to consider the subject of extending aid to the leaders of the insurrection in Ireland. President Roberts is to deliver an address, in which he will review the whole subject. It is said it will contain special reference to the effort to convert Canada into a Kingdom, and the duty of Irishmen to fight for their fatherland and defend at the same time the Monroe Doctrine.

The *Express* says the rumored dispatch of troops to the frontier arose from the fact of a detachment of United States troops being ordered west from Oswego, and their places being filled by other troops.

NEW YORK, Evening.—The *Post* says, relative to movement of troops to the frontier, a part of 4th regiment U. S. regulars was ordered to Omaha to participate in the summer campaign against the Indians, and the 42d U. S. regiment and some recruits, the men in the nine cars, take the place on the frontier of the departing troops.

THE BILL TO CONFER UNLIMITED POWERS ON THE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. COMPANY.

VETO OF GOVERNOR GEARY.

A GRAND DOCUMENT.

The Spirit of Monopoly Resisted.

The Rights of the People Defended.

Pledges Implicitly Obeyed.

The Bill Passed Over the Veto in the Senate.

The House Will Probably be True.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, March 20, 1867.

The most important feature of to-day's proceedings was the following veto message from the Governor. The Senate can pass it over his veto, but not so the House. It has created more talk here than any thing of the kind this winter:

The Governor's Veto.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
HARRISBURG, March 20, 1867.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN:—The act entitled "an act to repeal an act entitled a further supplement to the act incorporating the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, authorizing an increase of capital stock, and to borrow money, approved the twenty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, to authorize the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to increase the capital stock, to issue bonds and to secure the same by mortgages," has received that careful consideration from me, which the importance of the subject seemed to demand, and notwithstanding the high respect I entertain for the two branches of the Legislature, and the extreme reluctance I have at any time to differ with them, I am induced by my convictions of duty to dissent from the propriety of the provisions of the bill, and to return it with my objection to the Senate in which it originated. Lest my opinions should be misconceived and misrepresented, I deem it due to myself to make a brief exposition of some of the enactments of the Legislature for the benefit of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company since the original act for its incorporation, approved April 13, 1846, so far as it relates to its capital stock.

GROWTH OF ITS CAPITAL STOCK.

By the first section of the act of incorporation, the capital stock was fixed at seven millions five hundred thousand dollars. By the act approved April 23d, 1852, the capital stock was increased to thirteen million dollars; May 6th, 1852, to fourteen million dollars; March 23d, 1853, to eighteen million dollars; May 24, 1855, to twenty million dollars, and March 24, 1866, to thirty million dollars.

THE GOVERNOR'S SENSE OF DUTY.

With no other objects in my heart than to be serviceable to my country, to preserve and transmit unsullied the great principles and true policy of our Government, and honorably to perform the duties, dollar and duty, of the trusts committed to my charge, I proceed in the performance of these objects as I understand them. I am sincerely friendly to railroads and other enterprises which have added in the development of the wealth and resources of the State, and while I cheerfully accord the same sentiment to your honorable bodies, I do not believe that there should be any difference of opinion between us upon the proposed enactment. And if in stating the objections I shall use expressions which may be regarded as too strong, my apology will, I trust, be found in the importance of the subject. I will state them frankly and with as much brevity as possible.

HIS REASONS.

Waiving objections to the first section of the bill under consideration, and waiving also an inquiry as to the legal right of the Legislature to change of the fundamental law of a corporation, and bind the stockholders, I proceed to the consideration of the second, which confers powers of the most extraordinary character upon the directors of the company, "providing further facilities required by the increase of the business upon the road, and its connections, and for such other purposes connected with the business as the board of directors of the company may deem expedient, it shall be lawful for the said board of directors from time to time to issue additional shares of capital stock of said company to such amount as they may determine, and to apportion or dispose of said shares in such manner and upon such terms as they may think best, and also for other or all of the said purposes to issue from time to time bonds of the company, payable at such time as they may appoint."

One of the objects of this bill is for its further increase of the capital stock to retire its present indebtedness, which, according to the report of the president and directors' last annual report to the company, is upwards of twenty-six millions dollars. Thus, in this way, alone increasing the stock over one hundred and thirty per cent., and making it amount to over forty-six millions dollars.

But this is not all. It further intends to increase the business facilities upon its road and connections, and for such other purposes connected with the business as the directors may deem expedient. Were this bill to become a law, to what amount may not the directors extent the capital stock with such unlimited privilege? To what extent the power of business shall it be confined, and to what may it not extend, and where is the power to keep it within its legitimate functions if it should deem it proper to depart from them? Its tremendous power is apparent. Its hands would be unlimited, and uncontrollable by any power short of revolution. It has already obtained in the various chartered privileges the preoccupancy of nearly every line of railroad route in Pennsylvania, with the privilege of branches and lateral roads in a large majority of the counties. As shown by official reports, it has besides nearly eleven hundred miles of roads in Pennsylvania, its terminal points Chicago, Columbus and Cincinnati, Ohio, and to Chicago, Illinois, and holds large and, in some instances, controlling interests of stock in other railroad companies.

When such extraordinary powers are attempted to be granted for an unlimited period, I consider it contrary to the spirit and intention of our institutions. The present Directors, it may be assumed, are honorable gentlemen, for the most part they have good intentions for the public interest, as well as for those of the Company. But time may effect a change and a new Board that may not recognize their duty to the stockholders and the right and duties of the people, and, forgetting their patriotism, might be found arrayed against the country when its services were required. It is not an impossible case, that the whole capital stock might be extended to one thousand millions of dollars or even to an amount equal to the present national indebtedness. The whole control of the institution and of the lives of its people would be in the hands of a few Directors, and not in those of the stockholders whose real interests should be retrenched.

The facilities with which any board of directors could create debts or place bills even hands might be an inviting temptation to monopolize or engross a sufficient number of shares of stock by purchase and proxies from non-residents given, or perhaps by fraud issued, to control the vote of the stockholders. The same board might, by fair means, thus be perpetuated, or by a dexterous mixing or misrepresenting of accounts, with not much study of ingenuity on their part, might fraudulently control forever the affairs of the company.

In my opinion, the stockholders themselves, who, like the people in our own form of Government, are the true source of power, should closely examine into the responsibilities just presented, if they would preserve and perpetuate their own rights within the corporation.

I am not aware of any instance where a company has been destroyed by the unfaithfulness or utility of its stockholders, but where too much power has been placed in the hands of directors and officers of reckless, speculative and adventurous characters, the instances of failures and disgrace are almost innumerable.

In all the bearings which can be taken upon this measure, in the event of the directory of the road passing into the hands of ambitious and unscrupulous men, it can only result in an eventual monopolization of all the railroad privileges of this State, and perhaps of the United States, and such other purposes connected with its business as the board of directors of said company may deem expedient, it shall be lawful for the said board of directors from time to time to issue additional shares of capital stock of said company to such amount as they may determine, and to apportion or dispose of said shares in such manner and upon such terms as they may think best, and also for other or all of the said purposes to issue from time to time bonds of the company, payable at such time as they may appoint."

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☞ The DAILY COMMERCIAL is circulated in all parts of the State, in Western Virginia, Ohio and the adjacent States, and without comparison, is the best advertising medium in Pittsburgh.

☞ THE COMMERCIAL gives the only complete reports of the local markets published, and is accepted as authority by dealers at home and in all the principal cities.

☞ THE COMMERCIAL is sold everywhere in the cars; and by News Dealers at all the principal points. Price five cents a copy.

☞ THE COMMERCIAL solicits local correspondence, giving events of interest, concisely written; also, of improvements, inventions and personal movements.

☞ THE COMMERCIAL is the only paper in Pittsburgh that uses the telegraph freely. Its special dispatches are from correspondents selected for their intelligence and reliability.

THE Harrisburg *Telegraph* "hopes to have room, at no distant day, to print the personal explanations of the Senators" who felt it necessary to explain their votes on the Bogus Free Railroad Bill, and, at the same time—we infer—took occasion to say some hard things of us. Had the Senators sent us what they said, it should have promptly appeared in the COMMERCIAL. We hope the publication will not be long delayed. The public is curious to see what they had to say. Just here we will remark, if as the conductor of a public journal we succeed in all things in securing anything like the measure of public approval we have for our course in this matter, we shall be extremely fortunate. We hope everybody is as well satisfied in this respect as we are.

THE proposed investigation into the affairs of the Ordnance Department, if judiciously conducted, may do much good. It is a standing charge that the affairs of the Department are conducted in the interest of a ring holding patents better than which stand no chance, and that, consequently, the Government is being saddled with guns and inventions of a comparatively poor description. Mr. LINCOLN more than once had to give a peremptory order to enable a worthy inventor or mechanic to obtain even the form of a hearing. NOEMAN WIARD, the noted steel gun man, is at the bottom of the investigation. He claims that the present great guns are cast on totally false principles.

AN IMPORTANT VETO.

GOVERNOR GEARY has vetoed the bill to allow the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to increase its capital by the issue of stock and bonds. We are not at this moment aware what are the grounds on which the Governor bases his objections, but presume the unlimited power proposed to be granted, the consequences likely to ensue to the present stockholders and the public, and the question of constitutionality involved, constitute the chief objections. The bill was directly in conflict with the popular demand to which Governor GEARY is in so many ways committed, as well as opposed to the broad policy which he so ably advocated before the people. We shall publish the veto as soon as it comes to hand. Our dispatches say there was much excitement at the Capital on its appearance; and the interest concerning it will be scarcely less in all parts of the State—an interest that will be equaled only by the hearty approbation which this use of the Executive prerogative will elicit from the great body of the people.

MISSOURI AND MICHIGAN.

If we were called upon to pronounce as to which of these great States possesses the largest deposits of iron ore now accessible, and easily to be made accessible by railroads, we might find the decision difficult. Either of them contain enough to supply the whole country for ages. Missouri has the greater variety of ores, and the one or two kinds already reached by the Iron Mountain Road are more accessible to Pittsburgh and Southern Ohio than are the ores of Michigan. The latter reach water transportation at Marquette, by twenty miles or upwards of rail, coming thence by lake to Cleveland, and thence one hundred and fifty miles by rail to Pittsburgh. The Missouri Iron Mountain ores reach the Mississippi River with but sixty miles of rail transportation, and thence have water transportation to Pittsburgh. In the former route there are two trans-shipments necessary; in the latter but one, and that only from cars to boats, which is the least expensive transfer possible. The Missouri mines have the advantage of an agreeable and mild climate, and a situation in and near the cheapest food producing country on the continent. The Michigan mines have six months of winter—a country totally unproductive of supplies, and hardly two months of navigation to reach more productive regions or ship the products of the mines. The former were the first to be developed, and first had access by rail to a water communication. The first smelting furnaces erected in Pittsburgh were designed to use Missouri ore, and with that ore went into blast. Notwithstanding these advantages, we now find that nearly all the iron ore used in Pittsburgh comes from Michigan. The Missouri mines produce probably but little, if any more, than they did a year or two after the Iron Mountain Railroad reached them. The extent of their shipment to this city in 1866 probably did not exceed three thousand tons. The Lake Superior mines in the same year produced within a fraction of three hundred thousand tons of ore. They shipped from Marquette during their four or five months of lake navigation 270,038 tons. Of this quantity, 179,500 tons were received at Cleveland to be sent to smelting furnaces in Eastern Ohio, Western Pennsylvania, and Pittsburgh. Nearly 60,000 tons were brought over the P. & C. Road to this city. About twenty times as much as we received from the Iron Mountain of Missouri. It is proper to say here that this 60,000 tons must not be mistaken for the measure of the Pittsburgh consumption of iron ore. We receive large quantities from Lake Champlain and Canada, in addition to our local ores, which latter might well be abandoned had we proper access to those of Missouri.

What is the reason for this wonderfully superior development of the Michigan mines over those of Missouri, when the advantages are, as we have shown, so greatly in favor of the latter? And how shall Missouri gain the supremacy to which her advantages of climate and position entitle her?

An answer to the first question is suggested by the fact that the Iron Mountains of Missouri as yet accessible are monopolized by one, or at most two companies; whilst those of Michigan are owned and worked by a dozen or more, each full of energy and activity in developing the mines they control. As the railroads progress to the interior, every year opens up new localities.

The answer to the second question is patent to any one conversant with the resources and capabilities of Southeast Missouri. The Iron Mountain and Pilot Knob are the most northerly of a series of outlying spurs or knobs of the Ozark Mountains. From that point southward—and chiefly along the west side of the St. Francis river there are numerous similar outcroppings of iron, at short intervals for the first forty or fifty miles—then at longer intervals, the most southerly being an immense deposit or mountain of ore in Arkansas. The most southerly in Missouri are those in Butler county, about forty miles due west of the mouth of the Ohio river. In quality and name these ores are of great variety. We have seen pipe ores from near Greenville, to all appearance equal to the best found in Eastern Pennsylvania—and the richest of Specular and Hematch ores are said to abound in the same region. When the Iron Mountain Road shall be extended on its way to Memphis into Butler county, and connected with the Mississippi river, at the mouth of the Ohio, by the Cairo and Fulton Road, already built as far as Charleston, Pittsburgh will have access to the ores, and they will be developed with an energy and success which will soon demonstrate the answer we give to the question. If located on the route through this region as originally designed, we predict a magnificent future for the Iron Mountain Railroad. The transportation of iron ores for the furnaces at Pittsburgh, and along the Ohio from Cincinnati to Pittsburgh—would alone justify its construction at a moderate cost, to say nothing of lead and other minerals on the route, and the thousands of tons of marble, granite, limestone and lumber it will carry to be shipped by the river to the Southern cities. It will reach, at the mouth of the Ohio, the point of perpetual navigation on the Mississippi, and command all the traffic obstructed in its water passage north or south, by low water or ice. At all times its Ohio river terminus will be the point whence the south-bound Ohio river steamers will transhipor receive by its rail, St. Louis, and north and south-bound freights, which now they do not receive. By its Memphis connections, it will be part of the great through line from the cities of New Orleans, Mobile, Charleston and Savannah to St. Louis and the Pacific Railroad.

Its extension Southwestwardly, through Arkansas to Little Rock, or the same result effected by the Cairo and Fulton road—which must be one of its feeders—will draw to St. Louis an immensely valuable trade from Arkansas and northern Texas. In short it will stand west of the Mississippi the single trunk line through which must form the communication between the great net work of roads north of St. Louis and those of Arkansas and the great lines already centered at Memphis.

Pittsburgh and St. Louis have a common and paramount interest in the proper consummation of a project which is capable of developing so grandly the iron mines of Missouri. The latter city has a double stake in the business, for in no other way can she regain her Southwestern trade, or share in its increase. In no other way can she turn to herself, by an almost air line to New Orleans, the current of travel from the Southern cities, or counteract the Chicago tendencies of the Illinois Central Railroad, and the Louisville and Cincinnati biddings of the Memphis and Louisville Railroad. We trust that the people of St. Louis will see to it, that the capabilities of the Iron Mountain Railroad, in the important particulars we have indicated, shall not be destroyed or marred by any diversion of the route to the Mississippi at points north of the mouth of the Ohio.

PENITENTIARY STATISTICS.

The published report of the Board of Inspectors of the Western Penitentiary contains interesting information and materials for reflection. The first thing that strikes the notice is the large increase of convicts during the past year. The number at the beginning of the year was 259 and no less than 280 added before the year closed—enough having been discharged to leave the number at 418, viz: white males 383, females 8, colored males 25, females 2.

The nativity of the convicts shows that neither our own Commonwealth nor our country deserves the disgrace of them all. Pennsylvania gave birth to 171, Ireland 56, Germany 30, England 20, Scotland 5. Almost one-fifth of the whole are from the British Isles; and putting in 13 from Canada, more than one-fifth from the British dominions. New York State supplies 45, more than one-tenth of the whole.

Allegheny county has done its part in filling the penitentiary, which may indicate either a larger proportion of crime, or a stricter administration of justice. It has sent 155 of the whole number now in the prison, and of these it has sent 99 in the past year. Only a small proportion of these are natives of the State.

On the subject of habits and education, the statistics hardly support the old theories. Of persons without any education there are 59, able to read 63, to read and write 256. Of intemperate 160, of moderate 60, of temperate 198. Matrimony stands creditably in the case—of single persons there are 238, married 166, widowers 16. There are 53 under 20 years of age, one is so young as 13 years. Nine are between the age of 60 and 70 years. The oldest is aged 67, and his crime, violent, libidinous assault.

The times of servitude extend from one year to 22 years. During the past year 63 have been discharged by expiration of sentence, 46 by pardon. But two have died in the prison.

FOOLISHLY BAD.

If there remained the slightest doubt in any mind, as to the propriety of disfranchising the entire class of prominent rebels, that class is constantly furnishing the means of removing the doubt. Of course, there will be exceptional cases, and the disposal of them is provided for by the law, but as a class they are unfit to hold or wield the slightest official influence. The city authorities of Memphis lately advertised for proposals to lay some pavement. The best bid came from Chicago. But the contract was refused by the authorities, because they were determined that the job should not be let to a Yankee.

Such mean and stupid insults attempted by the late disturbers of the country, are provoking even to disgust, and tend to keep up irritation in the public mind. They are regretted more for the consequences they produce on the unfortunate people of the South, than for any harm or discredit they do to the Northern people. Those who have so little judgment, to say nothing of a decent regard to courtesy, as to talk as this class do, can well be spared from all official connection with public affairs, either of the nation or the States. A probation will afford the means of discriminating between the trustworthy and the faithless, when those who give evidence of loyalty and patriotism can be restored and those who cherish and indulge resentful and lawless passions may be continued under the disabilities to which these passions have reduced them. By the operation of the law, in both respects, the country may avail itself of the future services of the one part, and protect itself from the damage and disgrace that the other part might, if they had the power, inflict upon it.

No more impressive illustration has ever been given than that which we refer to, of the familiar old apothegm—"Whom the Gods purpose to destroy, they first make mad." It has pervaded the entire rebellion in its inception and progress. And some of the more foolishly bad ones are still bent on madly rushing to their destiny.

TEMPERANCE IN THE CAPITAL.

The head officer over the subordinate police and watchmen of the Capitol, in Washington, intimating to them that their services would soon be brought to a close, informed them, also, that those who should succeed them would have to take not only the iron-clad oath, but likewise an ice-clad one. By this it was meant that they would have to be not only loyal but sober men; or, in other words, that they would have to give a pledge, with some "guarantees," that they would abstain from intoxicating drinks while on duty in charge of the public property.

The requirement of sobriety in the guardians of such vast and valuable public buildings the people will undoubtedly approve of. But how much more necessary is it that those who transact the momentous business of the Capitol should be temperate, sober men. A legislator in the halls who habitually or occasionally becomes intoxicated is a disgrace to the nation, to the party that he belongs to, and to the district that he represents. But besides this, he is a danger to the interests of the country, inasmuch as his vote may defeat the most useful or impose the most disastrous legislation.

Let us, by all means, have sober policemen, lamp lighters, subordinate officials, about the Capitol. But let a place which requires sound and clear minds a ceaseless vigilance and foresight of consequences, as that of a national legislator does, be filled only with sober men who have minds and keep them under the control of sober reason. It should be thought of at election time. There is the place and the season for applying the test of an "iceclad" oath.

JOHN S. C. ABBOTT, the author of the historic romance about NAPOLEON BONAPARTE—published for reliable history—is in Paris to obtain material for a similar work about the present Emperor. He has written back the account of an interview with the Emperor, wherein he says he told him that he (Mr. ABBOTT) "always regretted our Government did not lend its moral support" to the Austrian usurpation in Mexico. The impressible historian concludes his account by telling us he "was honored by particular attention," and modestly adds: "This was an honor which was not conferred upon any one else." After that no doubt need be entertained that the forthcoming history of the Emperor will be fully as impartial as that of "My Uncle."

THE opposition to the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment in the Legislature of Massachusetts has proved to have only inconsiderable strength, though it made a good deal of noise. The Boston *Advertiser* says "the opposition to the measure proves to be of no political strength or significance whatever." Massachusetts, the State that should have led, lags tardily in the rear—the result of the accidental and momentary influence of a few impracticable individuals.

FERNANDO WOOD avers that he never saw Collector SMYTHE in his life. Judging from the revelations in the report of the Congressional Committee, it seems improbable that the two should remain strangers much longer.

"Who is McCracken?"

"G. W. McCracken," Secretary Seward's confidential European correspondent, is no myth, after all, but a flesh and blood, seedy fellow who was hanging round Paris last year, pretending to be a correspondent of the New York *Herald*. Edward Bliss, Esq., editor of the Meadville, Pa., *Journal*, states that McCracken's proper initials are W. R., not G. W., although he may have signed the latter in his correspondence. Mr. Bliss claims to have known McCracken twelve years, first making his acquaintance in Lima, Peru, where he (McCracken) was publishing a little paper called *The Foreign News*. McCracken had formerly been editor of the Sacramento *Union*, but became mixed up in a certain city treasury defalcation, and was compelled to leave the city. He was twice imprisoned in Lima by order of the President. Mr. Bliss purchased the *Foreign News* establishment from McCracken. The latter was subsequently arrested in the act of committing a burglary, and through the assistance of Americans escaped to the States. About the year 1858 McCracken obtained a situation in the office of the Bloomington *Pantagraph*, (Illinois) as local editor, where he remained two or three years. During his stay in Bloomington he married the daughter of a wealthy and influencial citizen there, but a family quarrel broke out and the son-in-law was finally denied access to the homestead. McCracken went to St. Louis, and during the war was connected with the Provost Marshal's office in that city, but was dismissed for alleged complicity in certain fraudulent transactions. Mr. Bliss says: He returned up in New York city, seedy, penniless, and with broken health. He came to us for advice and money, both of which we gave him, not because we thought him worthy of confidence, but he was a brother in distress, and we could not refuse his appeals. At that time (early in 1865) large bounties were being offered for soldiers, and we advised McCracken to enlist. He indorsed the proposition eagerly at first, but soon changed his mind and went to St. Louis. Last fall we met McCracken again in New York, where he had just arrived from Europe. His condition was apparently more dilapidated than when we last saw him. He repeated to us the story of his wrongs, complained that certain newspaper proprietors for whom he had written letters had treated him shabbily, and indulged in a general complaint against the entire *genus homo*. Just what took him to Europe we could not ascertain, but the trip had evidently been flat, stale and unprofitable. We regarded him as a complete moral and physical wreck, an object of pity, and a melancholy illustration of misdirected and misapplied ability.

ST. LOUIS BOARD OF TRADE is now in full blast, rooms having been obtained in the Lindell House. Says the *Democrat*: "The members are now about three hundred, representing the most substantial and enterprising class of our citizens, and receiving daily additions from the same class. Rarely in our city has any movement of a liberal and public nature had a commencement more auspicious than this. Begun but a few weeks ago, the Board of Trade is already a permanent and important institution, destined no doubt to exert a powerful influence for the prosperity of St. Louis in the future."

WHAT a mixture they do have in New York society. One of the city papers enumerates the different kinds and great excellence of the musical entertainments at present offered to the public, and then strikes a balance thus: "The city is forever hearing of its rum-shops, and its harlotry, and its stock-jobbing and its swill-milk; but rarely do we get an idea of the aggregate of pure and lofty life and thought and action which has place among us."

THE GREAT EXHIBITION BUILDING.—Accounts agree that the outside of the new Exhibition building was ugly; it seems that the Emperor is of like opinion, and has styled it a great gasometer; but they are painting it grey and putting up the flags of all nations. The English, who like not to have the pocket-nerve ruthlessly excited, have been clamoring because it was decided that each nation should defray the expenses incident to putting the compartment allotted to it in order, and so seeing the sum of one million francs devoted to the Paris Exposition swell into five millions, and unless M. Gladstone has supported the minister, this further demand on John Bull's purse would have been negatived. The Americans are looking, too, with suspicion on the arrangement of the interior, and many manufacturers are debating the risks of trusting their property to a building so favorably constructed for bonfires, but on the other hand the French are immensely clever in organizing measures for safety and security.

SUNDAY IN WASHINGTON.—A Washington letter says: Sunday is very religiously observed at Washington; not even a barber shop is permitted to keep open, not a hack is permitted to stand waiting for passengers, and the bar rooms are really closed, the back doors as well as the front doors. To-day there has been preaching in six Roman Catholic Churches, in seven Episcopal, in ten Methodist Episcopal, in two Methodist Protestant, in seven Presbyterian, in five Baptist, in three Lutheran, in one Reformed German, in one New Jerusalem, and in one Unitarian. There are also two Friends' Meeting Houses, and one Jewish Synagogue, and the colored people have ten good sized churches of their own, in some of which the singing is excellent. Yet there are those who regard the capital as a very naughty place.

RUSSIA IRON MAKING AT YOUNGSTOWN.—A Youngstown letter to the Cleveland *Herald* says: The perfect success of experiments in the manufacture of Russia sheet iron, or an article similar in appearance and quality, by two mechanics of our village, seems to be a well established fact. Their names are George C. Kongouchoff, a Russian, and Caleb Broomall, an American. They have been experimenting for the past six months or more, at the works of Brown, Bonnel & Co. Specimens of the iron have been taken to New York, and there tested, and pronounced as good as the Russian article. A patent has been applied for. We learn that Brown, Bonnel & Co. design erecting works for the manufacture, on a large scale, of this species of iron in connection with their already extensive works.

THE FRENCH EMPEROR LOSING PRESTIGE.—A Paris letter to the Boston *Advertiser* says: "The truth is that the Emperor is losing his prestige. The inglorious results of the Mexican enterprise, the want of decision which permitted the aggrandisement of Prussia, the unpopularity of the law which compels every sound man to follow the drum, the extreme vacillation and shuffling subterfuge shown by the Government in interpreting the letter of the 19th of January, 1867, the rigorous discipline exercised over the press and the right of holding public assemblies, the extreme irritation induced by the detention and opening of private correspondence, are among the causes that are diminishing the popularity of the present dynasty.

AN AMERICAN GUN ABROAD.—The Winchester gun has recently met with great success in Switzerland. The armorer, Weber Morsh, has ordered six of these guns to be sent from America, and sending one to Colonel Bruderer, the latter caused a small target of the size used by infantry to be placed at the distance of one thousand feet, and in one minute they struck the mark eleven times out of twelve shots.

RITUALISM IN ENGLAND.—Ritualism is growing so rampant in England that a large deputation from the Association of the Anglican Church has waited upon the Archbishop of Canterbury, imploring him to use his influence against this precursor of popery, this mummery of lighting candles, of "flexion and genuflexion, bowing on the right and bowing on the left."

THE LOGIC OF FEMALE SUFFRAGE.—Mr. J. S. Mill has written a letter to the Chairman of a recent Reform meeting at York, in which he points out that the principles on which manhood suffrage are demanded equally require the concession of womanhood suffrage. He urges the friends of manhood suffrage not to stultify themselves by refusing to females the privileges they demanded for males.

THE PRIZE RING.

The Elliott and Gallagher Match--The Mill to Come Off July 9th---The Place Within One Hundred Miles of Cleveland.

Who was—or rather, who were—the first prize fighters? What were their names? Where were they born? What of their history and prowess? To these and kindred questions we have no satisfactory replies. Leaving out of the question the quarrel between Cain and Abel, Virgil tells us something about a little "turn-up" which Dares and Entillus had, in which the victor, not content with punching out his opponent's teeth, proceeded to vent his exuberant activity and science by knocking down full grown bullocks. But Virgil stole the account of the fight from Homer, and failed to give credit for it in italic type: probably for the very good reason that types were not then in general use. It is tolerably sure, however, that the fight actually came off as advertised, old Æneas himself being principal stake and bottle holder on the occasion.

Since the fight between Morrissey and Heenan, there has been no pugilistic contest which has attracted the general attention of the American community, unless we except the fight between Heenan and Sayers, which did not, however, occur on this continent. There is now on the tapis a fight which seems likely to engross more universal interest than any conflict since the one last above named. The parties are James Elliott, of New York, and Charles C. Gallagher, of Cleveland. A word respecting them personally may not be wholly uninteresting.

ELLIOTT.

James Elliott was born in the county of Athlone, Ireland, on the 12th of September, 1844, and is consequently in his 23d year. In height he is 5 feet 11 inches in his stockings, straight as an Indian, and will probably weigh, when in fighting condition, 170 pounds. He is not unknown to ring fame, having already put in four appearances in the prize ring. His first fight was with Hobby Clark, at the Palisades, New Jersey, in 1859, which he lost in 31 rounds, the contest occupying one hour and 30 minutes. His second fight was with Henry Winkle, at Bull's Ferry, New Jersey, and terminated in a draw, 95 rounds being fought in two hours and twenty-five minutes. His third fight was at Fresh Pond, near Roston, which he won handily in four rounds, occupying only eight minutes, his antagonist being knocked out of time. His fourth and last fight was with Jim Dunn, at Bull's Ferry, near New York, in which Elliott was again victor, eleven rounds being fought in thirty-five minutes. Since his last fight, Elliott has been employed in the house of a leading New York firm, but at the solicitation of his admirers was induced to accept a challenge some four weeks since, put forth by

GALLAGHER.

Charles C. Gallagher was born in Cobourg, Canada West, and is twenty-one years of age. In height he is six feet seven-and-a-half inches, and will weigh, when reduced to fighting trim, 180 pounds. Like Elliott, he is of Irish parentage, his father having removed to Cleveland when Gallagher was but seven years of age, where he has ever since resided. In 1861 he enlisted in the three months' service while yet but sixteen years of age, and upon his discharge immediately re-enlisted for three years in the Eighth Ohio, also known as the Hibernian Guards. From Camp Dennison he went with the regiment into West Virginia, and before his final discharge, participated in thirty-seven engagements, including Romney, Blue's Gap, Winchester, Antietam, Bull's Run, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Chancellorville, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, and Cold Harbor. At Hanging Rock, West Virginia, he was wounded in the thigh; and at Spottsylvania he was again wounded in the leg, while taking part in the grand charge made on that occasion by Gen. Hancock. At the same time he had an only brother killed, also a member of the Eighth. Of this brother, most marvelous stories are related as a man of prodigious strength, having on more than one occasion easily vanquished four and even five opponents in fist encounters. Gallagher was finally discharged on the 7th of July, 1864. In April, of 1865, he was appointed deputy street commissioner of Cleveland, a position which he held up to the time of accepting Elliott's challenge, when he resigned. He also served for six months on the police, immediately subsequent to his discharge from the army. He has never fought in the ring, and is at present under the care of John Sweetman, familiarly known as "Johnny," in pugilistic circles.

The present match is for $500 a side, and is fixed for the 9th of July next. Both men are now in Cleveland, the place of meeting being specified in the articles of agreement as somewhere within one hundred miles of that city. The friends of each are sanguine of success for their favorite. On Saturday evening last an exhibition was given in Cleveland for the benefit of Gallagher. At present, Elliott appears in rather better condition of the two, his clear and fair complexion being indicative of most perfect health and condition. In fact, as he himself says, he was never sick a day in his life, and needs little or no training. Gallagher, on the contrary, having never before been trained, will need more careful looking after. The preliminaries of the contest have excited much interest in Cleveland and vicinity, and "fight talk" is heard at every corner of the city.

THE COLD WEATHER AND FRUIT.—The Wheeling *Register* says: "Some of our exchanges think the recent cold weather has had an injurious effect on the fruit and grain. In fact, it is alleged that the peach buds that lived through the bitter January days succumbed to the frost of Wednesday night. An intelligent fruit grower in Marion says we have escaped, and is of the opinion that in this region the peach buds were 'too backward' to have suffered from the recent frosts, and predicted a full crop if the 'late frosts only kept away.'"

Another batch of well known Fenians have arrived in New York by the steamer City of Baltimore. They are men who went over to help the men in the Gap, but, finding the business too risky for their taste, concluded to return to New York. They state that, as the steamer was coming down the Mersey, "the Liverpool docks were on fire," (but from what cause they cannot say,) and express much surprise that the cable has said nothing about it. It is worth while adding that other passengers, not Fenians, confirm the statement.

Monsieur Nickles, Professor of Chemistry, at Nancy, France, has just discovered a circumstance which may turn out to be of great importance to public health. It seems that bakers have lately been in the habit of heating their ovens with old painted wood, and, cheap from the demolition of houses, but bread baked in such an oven acquires poisonous qualities from the white lead, verdigris and other noxious substances which are absorbed by the crust and do not penetrate to the crumb.

NO MORE SORE FEET.

Corns, Corns, Bunions, Bunions, Bunions, Corns, Corns, Bunions, Bunions, Bunions, Corns, Corns, Bunions, Bunions, Bunions, PETERSON'S

CORN AND BUNION OINTMENT.

Is not only a relief, but a radical cure for those pests of the feet. Mr. J. W. Barker, the Market street Dry Goods Merchant, says Peterson's Ointment removed the pain almost immediately, and ultimately removed the corns from his feet.

Try it, and Relief is certain.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by

McCLARAN & McKNNNAN, Druggists, 85 Market st., corner Diamond, near Fifth.

WANT SUPPLIED.

London Ale, Bottled Ales, London Porter, Brown Stout. To get genuine Imported London Ale, Porter or Brown Stout, has been almost an impossibility in this city, notwithstanding that there are few tonics more suitable for weakly persons and invalids. The want has at length been supplied. A large assortment of the finest brands, comprising Barclay & Perkins' London Stout, Bass & Co.'s Pale Ale, Campbell's Scotch Ale, etc., just received at JOS. FLEMING'S Drug Store, No. 84 Market street, and is sold by the case or single bottle, at the lowest rates. Also, a complete stock of the finest Liquors for medicinal purposes, and Campbell's Sparkling Ale, the finest article in use. Remember the place,

JOSEPH FLEMING'S, DRUG AND PATENT MEDICINE DEPOT, No. 84 Market street.

GREAT BARGAINS IN

CLOTHING.

SELLING OUT OF A

WHOLESALE CLOTHING STORE, AT

Wholesale and Retail.

The undersigned having determined to quit business offer for sale at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF

Ready-Made Clothing,

PIECE GOODS,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Cottonades, Jeans, Vestings, &c. Also, of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods and Tailors' Trimmings, to which they call the attention of dealers in the city and the country, and the public generally.

Our entire stock of Goods MUST BE SOLD by the FIRST DAY OF APRIL NEXT, as our store has been rented. All those desiring great bargains should call early at No. 137 WOOD STREET.

A. FROWENFELD & BRO.

MOON & LAMPHEAR,

NOS. 3 AND 4 FULTON MARKET, N. Y.

Wholesale Dealers and Shippers of all kinds of

FRESH FISH.

All orders punctually attended to.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

In Richmond the inactivity in trade has never been paralleled. It is estimated that in the city out of a population of 68,000 persons 20,000 are out of employment.

The committee appointed by the Ohio Legislature to investigate the epidemic prevailing at the Ohio Asylum for Deaf Mutes, report that forty of the inmates are suffering from typhoid fever, complicated with diphtheria and pneumonia. The disease has been provoked by a vitiated atmosphere from deficient ventilation, obstruction of circulation of air, arising from the erection of the new asylum building, &c. A resolution passed both houses, directing the abandonment of the asylum until the new building can be completed.

The Chicago Board of Trade have voted one thousand dollars to relieve the Southern destitute, and there is a disposition to increase it to five thousand.

The Sandusky *Register* says: "The fishermen of this city are now ready to resume operations. Their boats, poles and nets are now ready for the Spring business. Coopers have been engaged all Winter making barrels, and a large supply is now ready for the packers. The packing houses have all been put in order, and nothing is now wanting but the exit of the ice from the Bay to commence operations."

A microscope has been manufactured in London which "magnifies three thousand diameters with its lowest eye piece, and fifteen thousand diameters with its highest, so that an object is made to appear one billion five hundred and seventy-five million times larger than it really is."

The Massachusetts Legislature has not yet been educated up to the point of conferring the right of suffrage upon females. On Saturday, in the House, a motion to instruct the Judiciary Committee to report an amendment to the Constitution granting this right, received 44 affirmative votes, to 97 in the negative, and 90 members not voting.

The Boston *Traveller* says: There is an uneasy feeling among business men on account of the recent utterances of the President about the national debt. Suppose he should secretly encourage the rebels to rush to arms, how easily he could destroy the national credit. Although this is not likely, yet is a subject of conversation, and has a bad effect upon the minds of nervous traders.

A correspondent of the London *Times* recommends that Chinamen be enlisted in the English army, for the reasons that they are hardy, strong, good tempered and can stand heat and cold; that they make excellent soldiers and will eat anything, "from roast beef and plum pudding to rice and rats."

PERSONAL.

—Miss Caroline Richings has commenced a new season of English opera, at the Olympic, in New York, under auspicious circumstances. Miss Richings, the fair directress of the company, was the recipient of a hearty welcome, and the familiar faces of Castle, Campbell, Seguin and Wylie were also greeted. There is every reason to hope that the success of the last season will be repeated during the present one, as might be expected from such a popular company.

—According to a Washington dispatch to the Boston *Post*, "General Butler has received the advance proof-sheets of his book upon the Campaigns of the Army of the Potomac, and is holding the same under the advisement of his friends, as to the propriety of issuing the work at this time. It is said that the preponderance of influence goes against its publication, under belief that it will materially lessen Butler's prestige in his proposed stand upon the impeachment question. It is remarked by those who have examined the book, that it is especially vindictive in its reference to General Grant, and mainly devotes its chapters to undermining the military genius of the closing campaign of the Army of the Potomac." As a variation of this story, it has for more than a year been understood that General Butler has held his book under advisement, its publication being delayed by the advice of friends.

—Mr. Disraeli has just outwitted Napoleon III. on the very soil of the latter; the late Duke de Blacas had a valuable collection of antiquities; Disraeli sent a clever artist from England to examine the same, who, learning the Emperor was about to offer a price to the proprietors, thereupon gave them 1,200,000 francs, the price asked, for which sum they had been understood that General Butler has held his book under advisement, its publication being delayed by the advice of friends.

—Miss Elizabeth Taylor, of Chicago, is playing the *role* of Mrs. General Gaines in New Orleans, on a minor scale. She lays claim to lands, now occupied, worth $400,000, with a rental of $165,000 now due, and like Wilkie Collins's Jubber, threatens "legal law" thereon.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Whereas, a Libel has been filed in the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, on the 11th day of March A. D., 1867, by the United States Libellant against four barrels of Whisky, and two half barrels of Whisky, seized lately in the possession of Messrs. Littell & Mechling, and now in the custody of the Collector of the Twenty second District of Pennsylvania.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of the said Court, to me directed, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming the said four barrels of Whisky and two half barrels of Whisky, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court to be held at Pittsburgh, on the 29th day of March, A. D., 1867, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, there to interpose their claims and to make their allegations in that behalf.

THOMAS A. ROWLEY, U. S. Marshal, Western District, Pa.

STONE FLAGS.

HARRISON & BRO.,

FURNISH STONE FLAGS,

For Floors requiring the greatest durability, Garden Walks, Hearths, Pavements, &c. These Flags are 1 1-2 to 2 inches thick, and have been used in the largest and best Quarry in the West, we can supply them in any quantity, and at the lowest rate. Also, dealers in FREESTONE and COMMON STONE.

Office and Yard, corner BUTLER and BOUNDARY STREETS, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh.

☞ The Stone Flags are also supplied by D. R. ECKER, 167 First street, opposite Monongahela House.

CEMENT, FIRE BRICK AND TILE.

D. R. ECKER,

DEALER IN

HYDRAULIC CEMENT.
CALCINED PLASTER.
TYRONE WHITE LIME.
CHESTER VALLEY WHITE LIME.
FIRE BRICK AND CLAY.
FIRE TILE, for Furnaces, Gas Houses, Oil Refineries, Steamboat Boilers, Fire Grates, Stoves, &c. All sizes and patterns.
CHIMNEY TOPS, DRAIN and WATER PIPES.
STONE HEARTHS, 1-2 to 4 inches thick.

ALSO,

ENCAUSTIC TILE, plain and inlaid, every pattern for Floors, Halls, Vestibules, Hearths, &c.
MARBLE AND SLATE TILE.
MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS, furnished at lowest New York prices.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,

167 FIRST STREET

Opposite Monongahela House.

1867. SPRING. 1867.

Just Received.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, MILLINER and STRAW GOODS,

The FINEST and CHEAPEST ASSORTMENT in the city.

ABEL & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,

eod NO. 54 ST. CLAIR STREET.

REMOVAL.

ROBINSON, REA & CO.,

Have removed their OFFICE to No. 12, CORNER OF FIRST AND SMITHFIELD STREETS.

REMOVAL.

C. WEST & CO.,

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS, have removed to their New Factory,

Nos. 75, 77 and 79 LIBERTY STREET,

Foot of Fourth.

HYDRAULIC CEMENT.

Constantly on hand; quality warranted. Liberal inducements to parties buying in lots.

W. M. GORMLY,

tf 271 Liberty street.

LIME! LIME!

BEST QUALITY AND REDUCED PRICE,

At Purdum's New Lime Depot, on Pennsylvania avenue, below the Court House.

Also, Eastern White Lime and Common Lime always in abundance at

MELLON BROTHERS & CO.'S DEPOT, East Liberty.

SEVENTY-SIX

CHEAP BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

On Hiland Avenue, East Liberty. Average price $150, and on long time.

MELLON BROTHERS & CO., East Liberty Station.

DRIED PEACHES AND HOMINY.

7 bbls Pearl Flint Hominy.
13 bbls prime Dried Peaches (quarters and halves mixed).
Also, New Maple Syrup, put up in one gallon jugs, for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Family Grocery of

LEWIS & McCLURE, 346 Liberty street.

GO TO BOWDOIN & GIBSON'S,

24 FIFTH STREET,

FOR A SEWING MACHINE.

DUPLEX SKIRTS.

INVISIBLE

EMPRESS TRAIL SKIRT,

THE NEW SHAPE FOR

SPRING, 1867,

IN

J. W. BRADLEY'S

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC

(OR DOUBLE SPRING)

SKIRTS,

The Handsomest and most Comfortable Style yet introduced.

(*SEE ALL FASHION MAGAZINES.*)

Also, the New Sizes in PARIS TRAILS, PRIDE OF THE WORLD, and TIP-TOP STYLES.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

AT WHOLESALE by all the leading Notion and Dry Goods Houses in Pittsburgh. Also, by Sole Owners of Patent and Exclusive Manufacturers,

WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,

97 CHAMBERS ST., New York.

MISHLER'S

HERB BITTERS.

The Great Household Remedy

TO THE PUBLIC—I have this day opened a BRANCH HOUSE for the sale of

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS,

In the City of Pittsburgh, and have authorized A. T. FAHNESTOCK and D. M. HOLTON, as my Agents, to carry on and manage the same.

B. MISHLER.

Lancaster, March 14, 1867.

FAHNESTOCK & HOLTON,

Wholesale Branch House,

26 MARKET STREET, PITTSBURGH.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE DRUGGISTS.

☞ We ask but a trial to convince anyone of their intrinsic medicinal value.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS.

QUESTION.

WHAT KIND OF HATS AND CAPS

CAN BE FOUND AT

No. 117 Federal Street, No. 117,

ALLEGHENY CITY?

ANSWER.

Hats and Caps for all the nation,
Hats for those of every station,
Hats and Caps of every grade,
Hats we bought and hats we made;
Hats of "fur" and hats of "wool,"
Hats and caps for boys at school,
Hats in texture "soft" and "fine,"
Hats of silk that always shine;
Hats to clothe and hats to match,
Hats for the husband as well as the bach
Hats for the little ones not yet in trowsers
Hats for the fathers to suit the spouses;
Hats that are 'stylish,' 'gay' and 'nobby,'
Hats good looking on everybody;
Hats that become your 'angelic beauty,'
Of course to wear such is your duty;
Hats for all the small and great,
Hats for those who legislate,
Hats for those who pulpits fill,
Hats for those who cure or kill,
Hats for those who buy and sell,
Hats and caps for clerks as well;
Hats for farmers, stout and strong,
Hats for singers for a song,
Hats for sailors, hardy tars,
Hats for those who run the cars,
Hats for the wardens, stewards or priest,
H

The Daily Commercial

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE GOOD REPORT. Morning and Evening Exercises for Lent. By Alice B. Haven. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1867.

The author of this book is better known by her former name, Alice B. Neal. Her writings under either name have secured both admiration and love, which will now, in the reading of this work, have a peculiar tenderness, from the fact that the mind and heart which conceived its sweet and sacred thoughts have entered upon its earthly toils and trials.

The book is composed of brief reflections on passages of Scripture—two for each day during the season of Lent. Each morning and evening exercise, the one on a passage from the Old Testament, and the other on one from the New, has its own specific subject, and is designed for reading by itself, yet there is a connection of the objects in a series at once corresponding with and promoting the usual developments and progress of Christian experience.

The book belongs, we may say, to a class embracing, among others, Mason's Spiritual Treasury, Jay's Morning and Evening Exercises; but for soundness of sentiment, for simple, earnest utterance and devotional unction, this book is not second to any we have seen. It only to those Christians who make Lent a season of special devotion and religious thought, but to all others, and to all for any season of the year we recommend this little volume for daily reading till it is read through.

It is for sale by Davis, Clarke & Co., Wood street.

OUR FATHER'S BUSINESS. By Thomas Guthrie, D. D., Editor of the "Sunday Magazine." New York: Alexander Strahan & Co. Pittsburgh: 58 Grand street. 1867.

Dr. Guthrie is perhaps better known in this country, at least among the great body of the people, by his magazine than by his other works. One of the most able of Scottish divines and preachers, he employs his talents and time, during a suspension of his pulpit labors through ill health, in addressing his fellow men by the press. He is, probably about his time, preparing for his voyage to the United States, as a representative of the Free Church of Scotland to the different Presbyterian bodies which hold their meetings in the approaching May.

This volume of Dr. Guthrie's is an exceedingly spiritual and practical one, designed to illustrate and enforce the duty of a Christian life. It is divided into chapters, and the character of the book may be in a measure understood by the titles of these chapters, such as—Our Model, Our Object, Christian Decision, The Christian's Work, &c. Every one who knows anything of Dr. Guthrie's style is aware of its clearness and elegance. We give a single extract from this book, to show his happy facility in illustrating his thoughts, as well as his fascination of his style. Referring to an incident in Roman history to illustrate and impress a Christian duty, he says:

"Dilheartened by the extraordinary dangers and difficulties of their enterprise, one of his armies lost courage and resolved to retreat. The General reasoned with the soldiers. Expostulating with them, he appealed to their love of country, to their honor, and their oaths. But all in vain. Disheartened, faint at heart, he sought to animate their courage and shake their resolution. Much they loaded, they admired, they loved him, but his appeals were all in vain. They were not to be moved, and carried away as by a panic they faced round to retreat. At the Julcian Alps they came to a strong mountain pass, and just cleared a gorge where the road, between impending rocks on the one side and a foaming river on the other, was but a footpath—broad enough for the step of but a single man. As it had risen, the flight was arrested. His officers would face the foe, but not in single combat. Then the one who loved them and had often led their ranks to victory—sharing, like a common soldier, all the hardships of the campaign—threw himself in their path. Their hearts recoiled from such an outrage, but in such a case to have named the name of retreat, to depart from knightly, for such as have enlisted under Him by better or otherwise in the world, for such as have renounced sin to return to its pleasures, involves a greater crime. A worse loathing than love or esteem. Jesus, as it were, lays himself down on our path; nor can any become backsliders, and return to the pomps and pleasures of sin without treading him under their feet."

The above book, issued in very neat style by the publishers, is for sale by Davis, Clarke & Co., Wood street.

HALF YEARLY ABSTRACT of the Medical Sciences. Philadelphia: Henry C. Lea. 1867.

This is a collection or rather a digest of the cases and articles that have been published in European medical and surgical works, from July to December, 1866. It contains 157 cases of sufficient importance to have been published for the benefit of the profession, and also over sixty brief articles or extracts from various professional reviews. To the whole there is a copious index. By this number as a specimen of this periodical, we should judge it almost a necessity for medical practitioners. It is for sale by Davis, Clarke & Co., Wood street.

THE MARKET ASSISTANT, containing a brief description of every article of human food sold in the markets, &c. By Thomas F. De Voe, author of the Market Book; pp. 166. New York: Published by Hurd & Houghton. 1867.

One might suppose the subject would hardly afford materials for so much of a book as this, but it does, and useful materials to know. Besides this, the book is enlivened with many pleasing anecdotes connected with the subject. Mr. De Voe, the author, has been in the market business as a butcher, in New York, for many years, and gives reliable and practical information in relation not only to all kinds of meat, but all kinds of marketing—vegetables, fruits, dairy products, &c.

We only wish the New York mode of keeping market and of buying in it, and of conveying purchases to the homes of customers were introduced into the markets of our cities. The butcher who would adopt it would be in the road to all the business he would want to do. Mr. De Voe's directions may also be sought and followed with great advantage by housekeepers in selecting their pieces and making their purchases, and by cooks in preparing their articles for the table. The volume is rendered the more valuable, for occasional reference, by a copious index which enables the reader to turn to any article even in a moment of hurry.

J. W. Pittock, Fifth street, has it for sale.

ZAIDA'S NURSERY NOTE BOOK, for the use of mothers, by A. L. O. E. pp 156, 18 mo. New York: T. Nelson & Sons. 1867.

The authoress designated by the above capitals is well known to American readers. The small volume here named, partly by counsel and partly by story, presents useful and practical aid in the rearing of children. Like the author's other works, a moral and religious strain runs through this little volume.

For sale by Davis, Clarke & Co.

VENETIAN LIFE. By W. D. Howells. Second Edition, pp. 306. 12 mo. New York: Published by Hurd & Houghton. 1867.

A very faithful, and certainly a well written account have we in this volume, of the condition and character, as well as domestic habits, of the Venetians. We wonder not that its varied information vivaciously communicated should have carried it to a second edition. The decline of commerce has dimmed the ancient splendor of Venice. Romance has exaggerated even its former riches and magnificence, and if a person visit it with expectations excited by the pictures and poetry that professedly exhibit it, he will be grievously disappointed. The political condition and aspirations of the Venetians have engaged more attention in this country than their social and moral condition, and the former afford, at present, more agreeable objects of contemplation.

In the book before us the reader will find all the aspects of society, political, social and religious; and all the customs and manners of the Venetians treated of in a pleasant, candid and instructive way. There is little in the condition of society that would be at all attractive to an American. The ideas of the people are, however, directed to a better state of things. Probabilities are in favor of their realizing those ideas, for under bad government, civil and ecclesiastical, they have sunk very low, and at present neither State nor church exerts much influence over them.

We recommend our readers to get the book, if they want information, communicated in an agreeable way, in reference to the Venetians. It is for sale by J. W. Pittock.

THE LAST DAYS OF OUR SAVIOUR. For Passion Week. Arranged by Charles D. Cooper, Rector of St. Philip's Church, Philadelphia. pp. 106, 12 mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co., 1867.

This is a peculiarly constructed volume. The peculiarity is this, that it is entirely in the language of the Scriptures. The text is so arranged, by selections from the Evangelists, as to present a continuous narrative of our Saviour's acts, words and sufferings, and of the events and scenes with which he was connected, during the last four days of his life on earth.

It is a book to be useful, the arrangement being judicious and clever. It is issued in tasteful style by the publishers. For sale by Davis, Clark, & Co.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—The Elixir of Life. Ponce de Leon and his companions sought in vain for the fabled waters of rejuvenescence, amid the orange groves and flowery meads of Florida. It was left for Holloway to discover the true antidote to Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Scrofula, Sore Legs, Ulcers, Burns, Scalds, &c., in his admirable remedies of Pills and Ointment, which have been astonishing the world for upwards of fifty years, by their marvellous cures in every type of disease. Sold by all Druggists.

☞ METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY is the only sure cure for Rheumatism ever known, and it is as wonderful in its nature as certain in its effect. JOSEPH FLEMING, Agent, No. 81 Market street.

ELLIPTIC SEWING MACHINE.
OVER 12,000 NOW IN USE.
BOWDOIN & GIBSON, Agents,
74,8 24 Fifth street.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.
Lessee and Manager ..... WM. HENDERSON.
Treasurer ..... HARRY OVERINGTON.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 21, last night but two of the celebrated Artiste, the Lovely Young Queen of Comedy,

MISS KATE REIGNOLDS,

Who will appear in a double bill, consisting of LONDON ASSURANCE,
AND
ANTHONY AND CLEOPATRA.
Friday Evening—Benefit—As You Like It.
Saturday Matinee—The Three Guardsmen.
On Monday and Tuesday, April 8th and 9th, the great RISTORI, and her company of 42 performers will positively appear. Sale of tickets commences Tuesday, April 2d, at the Opera House Office.

VARIETIES THEATER,
PENN STREET, near St. Clair street.
TO-NIGHT—The Great Consolidated Companies in a superb Bill of Songs, Dances, Negroisms, and the great local Drama, entitled
THE PITTSBURGH FIREMAN.
In consequence of an accident to the trained horse Fire-fly, Master's most unusually be postponed until Monday next, when it will be produced in a manner superior to any former representation.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Reserved Seats.....75c | Dress Circle.....50c
Gallery.....25c | Private Boxes.....$4 00

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKERAY,
63 DIAMOND ALLEY, OR 66 VIRGIN ALLEY.
Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in the city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same.

PIANOS.

CHAS. B. BARR. HERMAN T. KNAKE. WM. L. BUETTLER
BARR, KNAKE & BUETTLER,
(Successors to Wamelink & Barr,)
No. 12 St. Clair Street.
DEALERS IN
PIANOS, ORGANS,
AND
Musical Goods Generally.
Sole Agents for the celebrated BRADBURY, New York, and SCHOMACKER & CO., Philadelphia,
PIANOS.
Also, ESTEY & CO.'S "Cottage," and S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S "American"
ORGAN,
AND TILTON'S PATENT GUITAR.
The best Italian and German Violin and Guitar Strings always on hand. no17

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY CO., PA. {
Pittsburgh, March 18, 1867.

TO STATIONERS, PRINTERS, &c.—Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until the 23d inst. inclusive, for furnishing Allegheny county with
24 Direct and 24 Adsectum Index Dockets;
2 Plain Index Dockets;
As specified in order of the Court of Common Pleas. Information and sample of the Books will be furnished at the Recorder's Office.
By direction of the County Commissioners.
HENRY LAMBERT, Controller.

OHIO RIVER IMPROVEMENT.
Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Superintending Engineer, Pittsburgh, southwest corner of Third and Market streets, until WEDNESDAY, April 10th, 1867.
FOR REMOVING OBSTRUCTIONS
From the Ohio River; consisting of snags, trees, sunken rafts, bowlders, barges and wrecks, &c.
Bidders will specify the price per day for each day's work; for which they will agree to furnish all labor necessary and do the work, under the superintendence of a person to be named by the Engineer, and said price to cover the furnishing of a light draught stern-wheel, one strong yawl boat, and crew and engine boat, and the necessary screws, chains, ropes, rivers, saws, axes, fixtures, &c., suitable for such work; and including all wages and expenses of captain, Pilot, Engineer and crew, and six men for ranking the steamer, and shall be all the expenses to be paid, and all risks borne by the party proposing, it being understood that the Government will be responsible for the payment of nothing more than the sum per day that may be agreed upon.
The right is reserved to reject any or all bids if it may be deemed to the interests of the Government so to do.
For further information apply at the office in Pittsburgh by letter or otherwise.
By order of the Chief of Engineers of the Army of the United States.
W. MILNOR ROBERTS,
Supt'g. Eng'r. Ohio River Improvement.
Pittsburgh, March 18, 1867.

PROPOSALS. — PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL LAND SCRIP FOR SALE.—The Board of Commissioners now offer for sale 220,000 acres of Agricultural College Land Scrip, being the balance of the scrip granted to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the endowment of Agricultural Colleges in this State.
Proposals for the purchase of this Land Scrip, addressed to "The Board of Commissioners of Agricultural Land Scrip," will be received at the Surveyor General's office, at Harrisburg, until 12 o'clock, M., on Wednesday, April 24th, 1867.
This land may be located in any State or Territory, by the holders of the scrip, upon any of the unappropriated lands (except mineral lands) of the United States, which may be subject to sale at private entry. Each piece of scrip represents one quarter section of one hundred and sixty acres, is issued in blank, and will be transferable, without indorsement or formal assignment. The blank need not be filled until the scrip is presented for location and entry, at which the party holding it can fill the blank and enter the land in his own name. Bids must be made as per acre, and no bids will be received for less than one quarter section.
The Scrip will be issued immediately on the payment of the money to the Surveyor General. On all bids for a less quantity than 10,000 acres, one-third of the purchase money must be paid within ten days, and the remaining two-thirds within thirty days after notification of the acceptance of the bid or bids by the Board of Commissioners.
JACOB M. CAMPBELL, Surveyor General.
For the Board of Commissioners.
Harrisburg, February 27, 1867.

EDUCATIONAL.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA
MILITARY ACADEMY,
AT
Evergreen Hamlet,
NEAR PITTSBURGH.
This Institution is now in successful operation, and a few more Pupils can be comfortably accommodated.
Circulars with full particulars, regulations, terms, &c., will be sent on application to
T. P. LEHMAN, A. M.,
Late Colonel 102 Penna. Vols.
Box 493, Allegheny city, Pa., or WM. A. SHINN, No. 120 Fourth street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

LADIES'
GOLD WATCHES,
A New and Handsome Lot of the Celebrated Makers,
PERRENOUD, JACOT AND ROGERS,
JUST RECEIVED BY
DUNSEATH & CO., Jewelers,
56 FIFTH STREET.

PANEL DECORATIONS.
EGYPTIAN, ELIZABETHIAN,
AND
LOUIS XIV.
JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.,
No. 107 MARKET STREET, near Liberty.

ADDY, WILLIAMS & BARTLEY
PLUMBERS,
GAS AND STEAM FITTERS
COR. SIXTH AND SMITHFIELD STS.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
And Corner Beaver and Chestnut Streets,
MANCHESTER.
All kinds of WATER, GAS and STEAM FIXTURES kept constantly on hand. fe12

HOLIDAY GOODS.
ALL KINDS OF
BRONZE, GILT, CUT AND GLASS
Carbon Oil Lamps,
CHANDELIERS,
Lamp Trimmings, &c.
Also, warranted NON-EXPLOSIVE CARBON OIL, wholesale and retail.
JOHN ROSS & CO.,
No. 64 MARKET ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

WHEAT.
A CARGO OF MINNESOTA
CLUB WHEAT,
Now arriving via Cleveland. Also, prime Old Shelled Corn, in store and for sale by
D. WALLACE,
oct1 358 Liberty st.

FISH.
500 tcgs. Mackerel, bbls., half bbls. and kitts, Nos. 1, 2 and 3;
1,000 half bbls. Lake Herring;
250 half bbls. White Fish,
For sale low by
J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
Nos. 130 and 132 Second street.

HORSES,
CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES,
Of the very best for Hire, at
HOWARD'S LIVERY STABLE,
First street, near Monongahela House.
Great attention paid to buying and selling Horses. Horses kept at Livery.

VIRGINIA TOBACCOS.
I have on consignment and for sale to the Wholesale Trade the following brands of Virginia Tobacco:
10 bxs. Holland's celebrated Bright Cable Twist;
100 caddies choice half pound Navy;
20 boxes choice New Leaf Flounders;
10 boxes Lottier's Flounders;
10 butts Mann's No. 1 Lumps.
ROBERT F. WEDDELL,
Corner Smithfield and Water streets.

REFINED SUGARS.
100 bbls. Crushed Sugar, Penna.;
50 bbls. Granulated Sugar, Penna.;
50 bbls. Powdered Sugar, Penna.;
300 bbls. A, B, Ex C, and C Yellow,
For sale low by
J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
Nos. 130 and 132 Second street.

CARPETS.

NEW CARPET STORE.
JUST OPENING.
BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
NO. 21 FIFTH ST.,
(SECOND FLOOR).
CARPET LINE,
From the best European and American manufacture to the commonest Hemp Carpet. A full line of
OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS,
WINDOW SHADES,
RUGS, MATS, STAIR RODS.
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
PIANO and TABLE COVERS, &c.
BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
21 FIFTH ST., second floor,
(OVER BATES & BELL'S.)

CARPETS.
OLIVER
M'CLINTOCK
& COMPANY,
Have Just Opened for the Spring Trade, Their Splendid Assortment of
NEW CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, &c.
Attention is called to our fine stock of Embroidered
Table and Piano Covers.
GREAT DECLINE IN PRICES.
23 Fifth Street.
FEBRUARY, 1867.

WE OPEN TO-DAY
OUR NEW STOCK OF
CARPETS,
Comprising the Best Patterns made in
Ingrain, Three-Ply,
AND
English Tapestry Brussels,
Which we now offer at Wholesale and Retail, at the LOWEST PRICES SINCE THE WAR.
McFARLAND & COLLINS,
Nos. 71 and 73 FIFTH STREET, Second Floor, over Henry Miner's Book Store. co6

SCALES.

FAIRBANK'S
STANDARD

SCALES.
OF ALL KINDS, INCLUDING
RAILROAD, HAY,
COAL, GRAIN,
STOCK, PLATFORM, and
COUNTER SCALES.
Also, a full assortment of DRUGGIST AND PRESCRIPTION SCALES.
FINE WARRANTED JEWELERS' SCALES.
IRON AND BRASS BEAMS.
MARKET SCALES, STANDARD, WEIGHTS and MEASURES, etc.
Fairbanks, Morse & Co.,
COR. WOOD AND SECOND STS.,
PITTSBURGH.
Scales Examined and Repaired Promptly.

FORSYTH'S STANDARD
SCALES.
Iron, Coal, Railroad,
Hay, Stock, Platform,
Grocers' and Druggists'
Counter Scales.
SCALES of all kinds promptly repaired.
FORSYTH, TAYLOR & CO.,
39 MARKET ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

STATE LOAN.

PENNSYLVANIA
STATE LOAN.
PROPOSALS FOR
A Loan of $23,000,000.
AN ACT TO CREATE A LOAN
For the Redemption of the Over-Due Bonds of the Commonwealth.

WHEREAS, The Bonds of the Commonwealth, and certificates of indebtedness, amounting to twenty-three millions of dollars, have been duly and unpaid for some time past;
AND WHEREAS, It is desirable that the same should be paid, and withdrawn from the market, therefore,
SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the Governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer be, and are hereby authorized and empowered to borrow, on the faith of the Commonwealth, in such amounts and with such notice (not less than forty days) as they may deem most expedient for the interest of the State, twenty-three millions of dollars, and issue certificates of loans or bonds of the Commonwealth for the same, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first of February and the first of August in the city of Philadelphia, which certificates of loan or bonds shall not be subject to any taxation now or hereafter, either for State or local purposes, and shall be payable as follows, namely: Five millions of dollars payable at any time after five years, and within ten years; eight millions of dollars payable at any time after ten years, and within fifteen years, and five millions of dollars at any time after fifteen years, and within twenty-five years; and shall be signed by the Governor and State Treasurer, and countersigned by the Auditor General, and registered in the books of the Auditor General, and to be transferable on the books of the Commonwealth, at the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia, in the month of the time of which loan, including premiums, et cetera, received on the same, shall be applied to the payment of the bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth, as aforesaid.
SEC. 2. The bids of the said loan shall be opened in the presence of the Governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer, and awarded to the highest bidder; *Provided*, That no certificate hereby authorized to be issued, shall be negotiated at less than par value.
SEC. 3. The bonds of the State and certificates of indebtedness, now over due, shall be receivable in payment of the said loan, under such regulations as the Governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer may prescribe, and every bidder for the loan, now authorized to be issued, shall state in his bid whether the same is payable in cash or in the bonds, or certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.
SEC. 4. That all trustees, executors, administrators, guardians, agents, treasurers, committees, or other persons, holding in fiduciary capacity, bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the State or moneys, are hereby authorized to bid for the loan hereby authorized to be issued, and to surrender the bonds or certificates of loan held by them at the time of making such bid, and to receive the bonds authorized to be issued by this act.
SEC. 5. Any person or persons standing in the fiduciary capacity stated in the fourth section of this act, who may desire to invest money in their hands for the benefit of the trust, may, without any order of court, invest the same in the new loan authorized to be issued by this act, at a rate of premium not exceeding twenty per centum.
SEC. 6. That from and after the passage of this act, all the bonds of this Commonwealth shall be paid in the order of their maturity.
SEC. 7. That all loans of this Commonwealth, not yet due, shall be exempt from State, municipal or local taxation, after the interest due February first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, shall have been paid.
SEC. 8. That all existing laws, or portions thereof, inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.
JOHN P. GLASS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
L. W. HALL,
Speaker of the Senate.
Approved the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.
JOHN W. GEARY.

In accordance with the provisions of the aforecast of Assembly, sealed proposals will be received at the office of the State Treasurer, in the city of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, until 12 o'clock, M., on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1867, to be endorsed as follows: "Proposals for Pennsylvania State Loan," and addressed to Gustavus Hartman, Harrisburg, Pa., U. S. A.
Bids will be received for $3,000,000; reimbursable in 5 years and payable in 10 years; $8,000,000 also in 5 years and payable in 10 years, reimbursable in 10 years and payable in 15 years and $10,000,000 reimbursable in 15 years and payable in 25 years. The rate of interest to be either 5 or 6 per cent. per annum, which must be expressly stated in the bid, and the bids most advantageous to the State will be accepted. No bid for less than par will be considered. The bonds will be issued in sums of $500, and such higher sums as desired by the loaners, to be free from State, local and municipal taxes.
The over due bonds of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be received at par in payment of this loan, but bidders must state whether they intend to pay in cash or in the over due bonds aforesaid.
No distinction will be made between bidders paying in cash or over due bonds.
JOHN W. GEARY,
Governor of Pennsylvania.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor General.
W. H. KEMBLE,
State Treasurer.
N. B.—No newspapers publishing the above, unless authorized, will receive pay.

PAPER BAGS,
PAPER BAGS.
W. A. McLURG, 57 HAND STREET.
ALWAYS ON HAND, PRINTED TO ORDER, the BEST PAPER BAGS made for Flour, Buckwheat and Groceries.
WRAPPING PAPER AND TWINES.
no22-tf

FOR SALE.
150 bbls Flour;
25 bbls Sorghum;
20 bbls Dried Apples;
20 bbls Fresh Eggs;
50 kegs Roll Butter;
25 bf bbls Herring;
25 bbls Mackeral;
25 kegs Lard;
150 new Flour Barrels;
2 bbls Pickles;
50 bbls Potatoes;
100 bbls Green Apples;
10 bbls Navy Beans;
15 bbls Roll Butter;
25 kegs packed Butter;
25 bf bbls White Fish;
100 lbs W. R. Cheese;
50 lots Timothy Hay
2 bbls New Cider;
4 kegs Apple Butter;
STURGEON BROS.,
303 Liberty street.

DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS
OPENING DAILY.
Macrum & Carlisle,
19 FIFTH STREET,
Are Opening Daily
New and Desirable Goods.
BRADLEY'S NEW INVISIBLE SKIRT for 1867.
PROMENADE AND PARTY SKIRTS, new styles.
LADIES' MATINEE BRODE AND OPERA KIDS.
PATENT PROTECTORS, for Ladies only.
GENT'S PIQUE AND PLAIN KIDS.
The New FRENCH PAPER COLLAR CUFFS, are the latest novelty on Paper.
BEST FRENCH WHALEBONE CORSETS, all sizes.
GUIPURE LACES, new styles.
BEAD GIMPS AND FRINGES,
NEW LACE COLLARS.
Dealers Supplied
At New York Jobbers' Prices.
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
19 FIFTH STREET.

JUST OPENED.
JOHN PORTER,
No. 91 MARKET ST.
HAS NOW OPEN
6-4 ALL WOOL DELAINES, 75c.
1 case SHAKER FLANNEL, 31 1-4c.
BLACK AND WHITE PEQUID.
WHITE PEQUID.
PLAIN FRENCH CHINTZ.
PLAIN FRENCH LAWNS.
DRESS GOODS, cheap.
cod
PITTSBURGH, MARCH 11, 1867.

The attention of our Customers and the Trade generally is directed to our stock of
SPRING DRY GOODS,
NOW ARRIVING,
GOOD GOODS
AT
Reasonable Prices.
TERMS—CASH 30 DAYS.
INTEREST CHARGED AFTER MATURITY.
We solicit the Patronage of CASH and 30 DAY buyers, to whom all the advantages of prompt settlements will be offered.
M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO.
54 Wood Street.

DRY GOODS.
BATES & BELL,
OFFER FOR SALE A
Choice Assortment of
Dry Goods,
Cloaks and
Shawls.
21 FIFTH STREET.

NEW GOODS
FOR THE SPRING TRADE.
JUST ARRIVED AT
JOS. HORNE & CO.'S,
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
BALMORAL SKIRTING,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACES, WHITE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
BUTTONS, CORSETS, HAIR NETS, BELTINGS, BUCKLES and NOTIONS of all kinds, a full and complete line.
MILLINERY GOODS.
RIBBONS, FLOWERS, HATS,
BONNETS, FRAMES, SILKS,
CRAPES, MALINES, &c.
As our stock has been purchased at LOW PRICES, we are prepared to offer them at correspondingly low rates to WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUYERS.
Merchants, Pedlars and Dealers in our line will find it to their interest to give us a call.
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77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

HOTELS.

M'HENRY HOUSE,
MEADVILLE, PA.
F. WELCH, Superintendent.

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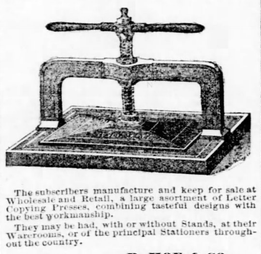
The subscribers manufacture and keep for sale at Wholesale and Retail, a large assortment of Letter Copying Presses, combining tasteful designs with the best workmanship.
They may be had, with or without Stands, at their Warerooms, or of the principal Stationers throughout the country.
R. HOE & CO.,
29 and 31 GOLD STREET, New York.
Illustrated Lists sent on application.

SPRING WAGONS, BUGGY AND HARNESS FOR SALE.—2 new Spring Wagons, large and small size, eastern made.
1 new Open Buggy, eastern made.
2 new sets of fine Buggy Harness.
Will be sold at a great deal less than manufacturer's prices. Inquire of
ROBERT F. WEDDELL,
corner of Smithfield and Water streets.

MANUFACTURERS ALL OVER the world prefer and recommend the
GROVER & BAKER
No. 1 and No. 9 MACHINES, as the best for their purposes. Call and examine them at
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Nos. 119 and 121 First St.,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
OIL WELL TUBING,
GENUINE
Lap Weld Gas Pipe,
CASING PIPE FOR OIL WELLS,
GAS TONGS, cheap for Wholesale trade.
SHEET IRON LINING FOR CASING WELLS, &c.
Everything needed in
PUMPING OIL WELLS,
SHEET AND PLATE IRON WORK,
Iron Tanks, for Storing Oil, Saltpans, Gasometers, &c.
COPPER PIPES, LIFE BOATS,
BLACKSMITH WORK,
BUILDINGS WARMED BY FURNACES,
REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS,
HAIR FELT, for covering Steam Pipes and Boilers.
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SLIGO IRON WORKS,
WAREHOUSE, NO. 121 WATER STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

1860. ESTABLISHED 1860.
E. B. MATTHEWS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
LARGE, FANCY HURL BROOMS.
Steamboat, Cotton Factory, Brewery, Railroad, Rolling Mill, Hotel, Carpet, Shaker, Warehouse, Street Car, Bridge, Steam Boiler, Toy, Oil Refinery, Glass House and Stove Polishing Brushes and Brooms of all kinds. Wholesale dealer in Brooms, Broom Corn, Handles, Twine, Tacks and Tin Plated Broom Wire. Also, all kinds of Broom Machinery and Tools of the most approved pattern. Office and Warerooms No. 325 Liberty street, Pittsburgh Pa. Factory, Allegheny City. Residence, adjoining Factory. E. B. MATTHEWS, Secretary. SAMUEL H. MATTHEWS, Agent. Galesburg, Ill. Orders addressed to E. B. MATTHEWS, 325 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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PITTSBURGH NOVELTY WORKS
Corner of Grant and First Streets,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FAIRBANK'S PATENT PLATFORM and COUNTER SCALES.
JANNEY'S PATENT DOOR LOCKS and LATCHES.
PAINT AND COFFEE MILLS, MALEABLE IRON, &c.

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STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER MACHINE AND ENGINE WORKS.
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Manufacturers of STATIONARY AND OTHER ENGINES, Mill Gearing, General Jobbing. Complete Outfits for Oil-well Boring. Duquesne Point, Pittsburgh, No. 242 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA. As we are practical workmen, work is guaranteed to give satisfaction. M,TH

STEAM ENGINES,
BOILERS,
OIL TOOLS, with Patent Lock Joints.
On hand, or made to order promptly, by
SMITH & PORTER,
No. 7 BINGHAM ST., South Pittsburgh.
Office—Corner Water street and Cherry alley.

RIPLEY & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Flint Glass, Tumblers, Goblets, Bowls, Dishes, &c., &c.,
MT. WASHINGTON GLASS WORKS,
MT. WASHINGTON P. O. PITTSBURGH, PA.
N. B.—The Birmingham Passenger Cars pass the Works every ten minutes.

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CUT TO ORDER IN EVERY STYLE, BY
JAMES BOWN,
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ANDERSON, COOK & CO.,
Pittsburgh Steel Works,
(Successors to Jones, Boyd & Co.)
Office: Corner FIRST and ROSS STREETS, Two Blocks above Monongahela House.
REFINED CAST STEEL, Square, Flat and Octagon, ALL SIZES.
SAW PLATES.
HOE, FORK AND SHEET CAST STEEL.
CAST STEEL FOR
REAPING AND MOWING MACHINES.
STEEL PLOW WINGS, SPRINGS,
AXLES, CIRCULARS, Cast and Common PLOUGH AND SPRING STEEL.
SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.

SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Extra Quality Tool Cast Steel,
Cast and German Spring and Plow Steel,
Springs, Axles, Steel Tire,
Plow Molds, Shares, Shovel Wings, &c.
83 WATER and 100 FIRST STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
All Descriptions of Cast Steel,
Best Refined Tool Steel, Circular, Mulay and Cross-Cut Saw Plates, Reapers, File, Hoe, Rake and Fork Steel Machinery, Plow, Sheet, Shear, Railroad Spring and Frog Steel, &c.
Office and Works, CORNER PENN AND PIKE STREETS, Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.
☞ Warranted equal to the best English Steel.
Orders may be left at No. 377 FIFTH STREET.

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STEEL WORKS,
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PARK, BROTHER & CO.,
Manufacturers of best quality Refined Cast Steel, square, flat and octagon, all sizes.
Warranted equal to any imported or manufactured in this country.
Office and Warehouse, Nos. 149 and 151 FIRST, and 120 and 122 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh.

MERCANTILE BROKERS.

MALIN & HAMMETT,
IRON COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
PIG METAL AND BLOOMS,
Nos. 69 and 70 WATER ST.,
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SAMUEL M. WICKERSHAM,
IRON BROKER,
124 FIRST STREET,
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Agent for the sale of Cornwall, Donaghmore, Duncannon, Josephine, Isabella, Stanhope, Glendon, and other brands of Anthracite, Youghiogheny Coke and Oliphant's C. B. Charcoal Pig Irons. Consignments and orders respectfully solicited.
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BRYAN AND CAUGHEY,
(Successors to Geo. S. Bryan & Co.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
PIG IRON, PLOOMS, &c.,
No. 74 Water Street,
jy7-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

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JOBBING,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.
60 SMITHFIELD ST., NEAR FOURTH.
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FIRE BRICK WORKS,
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Manufacture and keep constantly on hand a strictly first-class article of FIRE BRICK. "Clarion Clay." Also, The of all descriptions made to order on lowest cash prices. Brick and Tile, all warranted, and given on trial to our customers. Lump & 53 Ground Clay specially prepared for Glass Manufacturers always on hand. Cars for all points leaded at our works. All Brick shipped packed in saw dust.
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HARPER, GUTMAN & CO.,
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Keep on hand and manufacture to order,
Wagons, Carts, Drays,
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Special attention given to EXPRESS AND GLASS WAGONS.
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The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

GRAND JURY PRESENTMENT.

The Assistant District Attorneyship---Compounding Felonies---The License Law---Minors in Places of Amusement---New Buildings---Inefficiency of the Police.

Having concluded the business brought before them, the Grand Jury of the present term of the Criminal Court, made a presentment on Wednesday afternoon, and were discharged. The following is their presentment:

The Grand Jury having disposed of the public business for March Sessions, beg leave to tender their acknowledgements to the Court and prosecuting officers of the county for their able, courteous and assistance.

The recent law creating the office of Assistant District Attorney works well it in practice, and while it materially relieves the District Attorney of much onerous labor, it is beneficial to the public, especially to the Grand Juries and Justices, and in expediting business.

We would recommend that some stringent measures be adopted for the enforcement of jurors' attendance. The utter disregard of this duty by those who have been instrumental in instituting prosecutions is a source of constant vexation, annoyance and delay. Much of this is to be attributed to the practice of parties "settling" all such cases and compounding the most serious offences against the laws. To such an alarming extent has this been carried, in our county, that it is now quite as difficult to compel a fair acquiescence of prosecuting witnesses as of defendants themselves. We think some remedy will be found by fine and imprisonment for misdemeanors of this character, that will interfere with the business of public justice, and that they cannot be settled by any one but the proper officers before whom the Commonwealth exacts for her violated laws.

The necessity of some legislation to further restrain the traffic in intoxicating liquors seems to be generally admitted. The "Sterling License Bill," before the Legislature, is said, the stringent provisions of the ex-Governor, which has been in force for a year in New York, may prove to be a decided improvement on the present system. Some amendments imposing higher rates of license, &c., might perhaps commend the proposed act more strongly to general favor.

The selling of ardent spirits to minors is now wisely forbidden by our laws. In the judgment of the Grand Inquest, the minds and morals of our youth are quite as readily corrupted and debauched by their being allowed to frequent low places of amusement, as by any other means. It is time that the legitimate drama may elevate the taste and gratify the sensibilities of the educated and refined of mature years, although even this is questioned by some austere moralists. But no one can doubt the pernicious influence upon the young of those dens of vice and infamy which, under the unrestrained license, assume the guise of innocent recreation. Nymphs in a semi-nude state in the mazes of the dance, heroes of the Jack Sheppard school of morals, and disgusting spectacles of all that is held sacred, long-tried and approved by the virtuous, are not the most healthful pabulum for their imaginations. We have reason to believe that many minors are now permitted to be in the habit of attending such places of resort in this community. We take the occasion to invoke the legislature to remedy this evil, and to render the admission of minors to such places, unaccompanied by their parents or lawful guardians, a high misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment.

We have had submitted to us by R. B. Carnahan, Esq., the County Solicitor, a plan for the erection of a one story brick building, upon the public grounds, in the rear of the Court House, the building to also be fire-proof and contain three offices for the use of the Controller, County Solicitor and Sheriff. The cost of the building, as is stated to us, will be $10,000, and will necessitate no additional taxation, more than that amount having already accrued in the way from the admirable management of the county finances by that faithful public servant, Controller Herbert, Esq. The difficulty of access to the present rooms of these officers, and the want of room for the same, and the want of sufficient accommodation for the public in the Court House proper, renders the construction of the new building a necessity, and we have accordingly recommended it.

We had a visit to the Penitentiary on occasion. Its condition is as favorable as we could wish in view of the season of the year, and the inclemency of the weather.

We cannot close our presentment without directing attention to the want of sufficient vigor and promptness in securing the evidence of crime against the laws in this community. During burglaries and other nightly depredations, our citizens are robbed and violence plunder frequent. The final remedy for this is to be found in the efficient aid of the people themselves. It does not rest with the courts, with the police, or with the judge upon all our nightmares more copious, faithful and prompt discharge of their official duties in this respect.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. H. BARKER, Foreman. W. M. McDowell,
Jacob Painter, Jacob Painter, Jr.,
Wm. K. Lee, John Bickford,
S. M. Hemmeller, Wm. Bowden,
Adam Trimble, John H. Halsted,
Thomas Allen, James McCutcheon.

March 20th, 1867.

THE COURTS.

Court Calendar for This Day.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

No. 42. Beckfelt vs. Beckfelt.
No. 41. Ramsey vs. Weaver & Mitchell.
No. 45. Reichelderf vs. Williams.
No. 46. Shaffer vs. Hoag.
No. 47. Carr vs. Steamboat Cosgrave.
No. 48. Ramsay vs. Cornish.
No. 49. Ramsay vs. Cornish.
No. 52. Duff & Duff vs. Gaw & Co.
No. 54. Tweedle vs. Musgrave.
No. 55. Windsch vs. Fuchs.

DISTRICT COURT.

The old list will be concluded to-day.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—Before Judge Sterrett.

Patrick Houghrey and James Conley, tried on Tuesday for the larceny of a trunk from Miss M. E. Griffith, were found guilty, but the jury recommended Conley to the mercy of the Court.

Thomas McCormick was arraigned on an indictment for perjury. It appears that some time since McCormick lodged an information before Alderman Donaldson, charging that Louis Hilkey, proprietor of a tavern at Wood's Run, had sold liquor on Sunday, January 13th. When the case was heard he magnified the discharge of Hilkey, the evidence produced by him being sufficient to establish his innocence. Hilkey then instituted a suit for perjury against McCormick, alleging that he had intentionally sworn falsely in his statement of the company's business and condition of the property.

The business of the year has resulted in net earnings equal to 11% per cent. of the share capital after paying the interest, sinking fund and other fixed charges, and keeping the property in a constantly improved condition. Thus far this year the business is satisfactory, and the Board to be elected to-day will no doubt, in the few days to intervene before the next earnings the usually quarterly annual dividend.

On motion of Robert McKelly, Esq., it was *Resolved*, That when this meeting adjourns it adjourns to meet this afternoon at the rooms of the Board, at 4 o'clock to-morrow morning, to hear and consider the report of the President, to be submitted to you to-day, and that they ask your indulgence until to-morrow morning. In the meantime I am able to assure you of the very satisfactory state of the company's business and condition of the property.

The business of the year has resulted in net earnings equal to 11% per cent. of the share capital after paying the interest, sinking fund and other fixed charges, and keeping the property in a constantly improved condition. Thus far this year the business is satisfactory, and the Board to be elected to-day will no doubt, in a few days, declare out of the net earnings the usually quarterly annual dividend.

On motion of Robert McKelly, Esq., it was

SPRING ELECTIONS.

Allegheny County Returns.

The following is the result of the elections in the townships of Versailles, Fawn, Union and Jefferson, on Friday last:

VERSAILLES.

Judge of Elections—B. L. Wood.
Inspector of Elections—G. T. Miller.
Return Inspectors—Luther Baum, Cyrus Christy.
School Directors—Three years—S. S. Brown; two years—Geo. Miller, G. M. Bowman.
Assessor—John Muse, Jr.
Assistant Assessors—George Miller, William Faucet.
Supervisor—R. C. Ludwick.
Auditors—Three years—John Sill; two years—Cyrus Christy; one year—David Shaw.
Township Clerk—William Loveane.
Constable—David Carnahan.

FAWN.

Justice of the Peace—Daniel Gravatt.
School Directors—John Hunter, Benjamin Coe, Jr.
Judge of Elections—John Esler.
Inspector of Elections—W. W. Hill.
Supervisors—John Nelson, Joseph Painter, J. V. Humes.
Assessor—Wm. Nesbit.
Assistant Assessors—Joseph Huey, John Gibson.
Auditor—W. W. McDowell.
Township Clerk—Thomas Barker.
Constable—Joseph Painter.

JEFFERSON.

Justice of the Peace—Frank Beam.
School Directors—Joseph Payne, Robert Bradshaw.
Judge of Elections—John Beam.
Inspector of Elections—F. F. Snee.
Assessor—Frank Snee.
Assistant Assessors—John Beam, Samuel A. Wilson.
Auditor—Joseph Payne.
Supervisors—Richard Parsons, James S. Wicks, John Payne.
Township Clerks—Frank Beam.
Constable—Wm. Hart.

UNION.

Judge of Elections—Thomas Stevenson.
Inspectors of Elections—Wm. McDonald, John Dougherty.
School Directors—George McCormick, James R. Holmes.
Assessor—George S. Carnahan.
Assistant Assessors—Thos. S. Stevenson, George McCormick.
Auditor—Thos. Stevenson.
Supervisors—Samuel C. Lewis, Daniel Bulford, Wm. Smith.
Township Clerk—Matthew Simpson.
Constable—Isaac Prescott.

ILLICIT STILLS.

Seizure of Distilleries by United States Officers.

T. B. Davitt, Deputy United States Collector for the Twenty-Second District, yesterday siezed the whisky distillery of Edward Waters, in the cellar of No. 18 Carson street, in the Ninth Ward, this city. All the stills and fixtures were seized, together with twenty hogheads used in manufacturing liquor, and eight barrels of whisky. The information was made by George Keyser, Government deceptive. The whisky and distillery fixtures are now at the bonded warehouse of Joseph Finch, on First street. U. S. District Attorney Carnahan will file a libel against the establishment to-day.

The Beaver *Argus* says: "Anthony Villinger of this place was detected on Saturday last and his goods seized for violating the revenue laws of the Government. The facts as we learn them are as follows: About the first of March, Villinger provided himself with a small brass "still," and unknown to the entertainment of or to the "common world," commenced grinding out "tangle-leg" at a steady if not furious rate. His fixtures were on his own premises. The Revenue officers somehow, not necessary to mention, got an inkling of what Villinger was and was doing, and, after a decent on his establishment, found him fully equipped for doing a thriving business, closed the concern up, and on Monday removed the traps bound his person. He had taken out no license to engage in the distilling business, and the penalty for this omission is $1,000."

Annual Meeting of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company—Election of Directors.

The stock and bondholders of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company met at the General Office of the Company, in this city, at eleven A. M., yesterday, and organized by calling James S. Craft, Esq., to the chair, and appointing F. M. Hutchinson, Esq., Secretary.

Gen. Geo. W. Cass, President of the Company, then addressed the meeting as follows:

I am directed to say to the share and bondholders that in consequence of important matters pressing upon the attention of the Board, it has not been able fully to complete the report prepared by the President, to be submitted to you to-day, and that they ask your indulgence until to-morrow morning. In the meantime I am able to assure you of the very satisfactory state of the company's business and condition of the property.

The business of the year has resulted in net earnings equal to 11% per cent. of the share capital after paying the interest, sinking fund and other fixed charges, and keeping the property in a constantly improved condition. Thus far this year the business is satisfactory, and the Board to be elected to-day will no doubt, in a few days, declare out of the net earnings the usually quarterly annual dividend.

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On motion of Wm. M. Hill, Esq., an election for Board of Managers to serve for the ensuing year was entered into, and resulted as follows: J. F. D. Lanier, Louis H. Meyer, Samuel J. Tilden, New York; A. Van Rensselaer Thomson, G. W. Case, Springer Harbaugh, J. L. Dawson, Pennsylvania; Kent Jarvis, R. R. Springer, Hon. John Sherman, Ohio; Jesse L. Williams, Piny Hoagland, Indiana; Wm. B. Ogden, Illinois.

Card to the Public.

The perfect fitting French-yoke shirts are made by us, at our factory, where we now have all the requisite facilities for getting up a first class shirt. We have been at large expense to employ only the best workmen, and can assure the public that for style, durability and fit, our French-yoke pattern is unsurpassed. We only make to order from measure. Orders may be left at our rooms No. 77 Fifth street, over 72 Fifth street.

MURDOCK & PUTNAM.

☞ Blank orders and instructions for self-measurement sent into the country on addressing the firm.

SUDDEN DEATH.—John Seitz, a German, aged thirty-seven years, died suddenly yesterday morning, at the Union Hotel, on Water street. The deceased had complained of being unwell for several days past, but as he had been drinking to excess no attention was paid to his complaints. He grew worse, however, and yesterday morning was discovered lying dead on the floor of his room. An inquest was held by the Coroner, when Dr. Addison Arthurs, after examining the body, gave it as his opinion that the death was the result of natural causes, and a verdict was rendered accordingly. The deceased, who was a native of Prussia, was at one time a member of the Fourteenth Illinois Regiment, and it is said has relatives residing in Birmingham.

RAID ON ALLEGED BURGLARS.—Information having been received at the Mayor's office that a house near East Liberty, occupied by a man named McQuade, was a resort for burglars, it was determined to make a descent upon it. Accordingly on Tuesday night a posse of the police attacked the house and found everything as represented, a closely contested struggle ensued between them and the inmates, which resulted, however, in the victory of the police. The premises were then searched, but no stolen articles could be discovered. The inmates stated that they feared the police were burglars and were about to rob the house, but the officers do not appear to credit the statement. Yesterday McQuade, the proprietor of the house, was arrested on suspicion of being one of the party who robbed Dr. Perchment, of East Liberty, a few days since, and was locked up for a hearing to-day.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—Yesterday morning Coroner Clawson visited Glendale Station, on the line of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, for the purpose of holding an inquest on the body of the man found in the Ohio river, on the previous day. No facts in relation to his name or the manner in which he came to his death could be ascertained and the jury rendered a verdict of "found drowned." The deceased was apparently a German, twenty-five years old, five feet six inches high, and had sandy hair. He wore a suit of dark, ragged clothes, and coarse linen shirt. A red and white bandanna pocket handkerchief was found in his coat pocket. It is supposed that he was employed as a deck hand on one of the steamers, and falling overboard was drowned. The body was taken to Allegheny, and interred in Hillside Cemetery.

ACCIDENT ON A STEAMBOAT.—Sebastian Wolf, employed as a deck hand on the steamboat Elizabeth, had his left leg severely crushed yesterday morning, while the boat was leaving the Monongahela landing at McKeesport. He was assisting in hauling in the gangway plank, when his leg was caught between it and the capstan, fracturing the bone and lacerating the flesh. Upon the arrival of the boat at the wharf in this city, Dr. George McCook, Sr., was summoned, and dressed the injuries. Wolf is a young man, and resides at Elizabeth.

RUN OVER.—John McGraw, a drayman, while driving over the Allegheny Suspension Bridge, yesterday, slipped and fell, the wheel of the dray passing over his leg, and lacerating the flesh considerably. The injured man was conveyed to his residence, at the Point.

LEFT FOR EUROPE.—R. T. Kennedy, Esq., and son, of Allegheny City, left for Europe yesterday. They will sail from New York on Saturday, on board the steamer City of Baltimore.

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.—A meeting of the Allegheny County Soldiers' Monumental Association will be held at City Hall this afternoon, at half-past two o'clock. A full and punctual attendance is desired.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

[Before Mayor Morrison.]

CORNER LOAFERS ARRESTED.

Mayor Morrison had before him yesterday thirteen young men, named David Glenson, Martin Fields, William Chambers, William Boyd, Robert Gleason, David Martin, Alexander Anderson, James Robinson, Lewis Moore, Charles Splane, Bob Lindsey, Dan Vid Ekin and John Irwin, charged, on oath of Mr. George Harman, proprietor of a shoe store on the corner of Federal street and North alley, with corner loafing. They had a hearing yesterday afternoon and were discharged on the payment of the costs, which resulted in the discharge of eight of them, and the infliction of a fine on the remaining five of one dollar each.

[Before Alderman Taylor.]

ROBBING HIS EMPLOYER.

Frank Muhlstein appeared yesterday and lodged complaint against a boy named John Solan, for larceny. Muhlstein keeps a barber-shop in the Ninth ward, and Solan was his apprentice. The prosecutor alleges that at various times since July last the defendant stole money from the till in the barber-shop, amounting in all to about eighteen dollars. The accused was arrested, and committed to jail for trial, in default of five hundred dollars bail.

[Before Alderman Humbert.]

CHARGED WITH PERJURY.

John A. Kohrssen, a resident of the Third ward, appeared yesterday and made an information against Peter Kelly, a resident of Birmingham, charging him with perjury. The prosecutor alleges that on the 18th inst., at a hearing before Alderman McMasters in a suit in which Kelly was the prosecutor and he, Kohrssen, was defendant, the defendant (Kelly) testified under oath that he (Kohrssen) stole from him a pocket-book containing fifty dollars. Mr. Kohrssen further alleges that he can prove by five or six witnesses that he did not steal the pocket-book, but, on the contrary, found it and returned it. The accused was arrested and held to bail for a hearing.

[Before Alderman McMasters.]

DISCHARGED.

Thos. McColloff, charged with committing an assault and battery upon John Murray, a one-legged soldier, was to have had a hearing yesterday afternoon at four o'clock, but the prosecutor not appearing against the defendant was discharged.

PEDDLING WITHOUT A LICENSE.

McColloff then entered a cross-suit against Murray, charging him with having, during the past five months, peddled goods without a license. Murray shortly afterwards made his appearance, and was held in three hundred dollars bail for his appearance at Court for trial.

HELD FOR TRIAL.

Mary Garret, charged with committing an assault and battery upon Mary Ferguson, in Pittsburgh, had a hearing and was held to bail in the sum of three hundred dollars for trial.

CHARGE WITHDRAWN.

Henry Price was charged with the larceny against Charles Little, upon the defendant's father paying the costs. Little was then released from jail.

[Before Alderman Lynch.]

BY TRESPASS.

George Miller, a carpenter doing business on Fifth street extension, was arrested yesterday, charged with deserting his wife, Jacoba Miller. She alleges that in September last he deserted her, and has failed to provide for her support. When he left her he promised to pay her five dollars a week, but he has failed to fulfill his promise. Mrs. Miller lives in court off Sixth street. The accused was held to bail for a hearing.

[Before Alderman Johns.]

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Detrick Fromholz appeared yesterday and made an information against Henry Washmond, charging him with committing an assault and battery upon him. The accused, it seems, took out on a hearing was discharged.

FALSE PRETENSE.

An information was made against a colored man named John Kenney, for false pretense. A warrant was placed in the hands of an officer, but the accused has not yet been arrested.

MORE HIGHWAY ROBBERIES.

Early yesterday morning John Carey, while laboring under the influence of liquor, was knocked down by two men while passing the Grain Elevator, on Liberty street, and robbed of one hundred and sixty dollars in money. Mr. Carey had in his possession at the time of the robbery three hundred and twenty dollars, one hundred of which belonged to his employer, and the balance to himself. He states that his assailants were disguised, and threatened to kill him if he made any outcry.

A night or two since, a gentleman residing in the Fifth ward, Allegheny, fell into a ditch and was thrown down on Penn street, and robbed of a considerable amount of money.

BURGLARIES.

Two dwellings in the Fifth ward were entered by burglars a night or two since, but in both instances the inmates were frightened away before they secured any booty.

COTTON CARDS!☞ colors, at Thompson's Brush and Notion Store, 240 Liberty street.

HAY, HAY, HAY.—Five cars baled hay on track; 306 Penn street, Wm. Bingham.

STONE GLAZE CHAT, Wood and Gum Pipes, at Thompson's, No. 240 Liberty street.

BALED HAY.—Seven cars in house and on track, for sale by Wm. Bingham.

MATCHES, Blacking, Carpet Tacks, Brushes, cheap at Thompson's Brush Store, 240 Liberty street.

MARBLES, China and Glass, a large assortment, at Thompson's Brush Store, 240 Liberty street.

THE WANT OF BRICKMAKERS.—Brick machines multiply! But the want of brick makers as a Brick Dryer that will save labor and save brick. The model of such an apparatus may be seen at the Mansion House, Liberty street, during this day.

COTTON, Paper, Jute and other Twines, at Thompson's Brush and Notion Store, 240 Liberty street.

FISHING TACKLE of all kinds at Thompson's Brush and Notion Store, 240 Liberty street.

SCRUBBING Brushes, White Wash Brushes, at Thompson's, 240 Liberty street, Brush Store.

I have been sick and confined to my bed over one year. I was in the hospital for a while without any benefit. I have four little children, the oldest of them not over ten years of age. My wife was confined last Christmas day, in a few days we were left in the cold world. I sent for a Penn street doctor. He came a half an hour after my wife was delivered, and charged me ten dollars—my last cent. I sent for that benevolent gentleman, the Indian Herb Doctor, of 194 Allegheny street. He came and did not charge me anything for his medicine or for his calls. He gave me money and medicine both. My cough is almost cured, the pain in my side and back is nothing, and I feel like a new being. May God bless the Indian Herb Doctor.

JAMES MCSTERS.

The Doctor's office is 194 Liberty street.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.—MUSHROOM IMITATIONS.—Success is the "prevalent cradle" of innumerable humbugs. No sooner had HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS made their mark in the world than up sprang a host of imitations, and as the great restorative grew and spread, they found a crop of poisonous nauseous mockeries thickened. But the true medicine has lived them down. One by one they have disappeared. When the bellows of puffery, which built all the "bogus" bitters their temporary reputation, ceased to blow, they ceased to live, and thus they continue to come and go. Meanwhile, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, the great protective and remedial tonic for the whole circle of diseases of dyspepsia, succeeding year. Their success as a means of preventing and curing the diseases resulting from malaria, unwholesome water, and all unwholesome influences, both domestic and foreign, and as a remedy for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Fever and Ague, General Weakness and Debility, and all complaints originating in indigestion, they are now admitted by the whole medical profession and by the people, to be unrivaled by any preparation ever advertised or prescribed. From the home market, to which for a few years ago they were confined, their sale has been extended into every State in the Union, over the whole of Mexico, Central America, Mexico, the West Indies, the Sandwich Islands, Australia, China and Japan. Home and foreign testimony show that HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are the most extensive tonic and invigorant now before the world.

MARRIED:

WYNKOOP—HURLBUT—On Wednesday, March 20th, 1867, at the residence of Joseph Barbour by the Rev. Wm. Preston D.D., Mr. L. C. WYNKOOP, of Forest county, Pa., to MISS SALLIE HURLBUT, Allegheny city. No cards.

DIED:

SMITH—On Wednesday, March 20, 1867, Mr. JAMES SMITH, in the 54th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 12 Scott's alley.

AIKEN—On Tuesday morning, 19th inst., at 4 o'clock, Thomas Aiken, Jr., aged 1 year and 9 months, and David Aiken, Jr., aged 13 months and 20 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of the parents, at Shadyside, on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Carriages will leave Fairman & Sampson's, corner of Seventh and Smithfield streets, at 1 o'clock.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
Sewing Machines
ARE THE BEST.
Call and see them in operation at SUMNER & CO'S 27 Fifth street.

MARVIN'S CRACKERS.
ARE NOW CONSIDERED
Superior to any others in Market.
S. S. MARVIN,
LATE R. & J. DAVIS,
No. 91 LIBERTY STREET, foot of Fourth.

BAR, TANK AND SHEET IRON.
GRAFF, BYERS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
BAR, TANK AND SHEET IRON,
HAMMERED RAILROAD AXLES,
GAS PIPE,
For Conveying Steam, Water and Gas.
ALSO,
OIL WELL TUBING,
HAMMERED IRON FOR
OIL WELL TOOLS.
WAREHOUSE:
98 WATER AND 122 FIRST ST.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
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JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)
Corner of Fourth and Wood streets,
Bankers and Brokers,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.
COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points, United States and Canadas.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
je4

TO HOLDERS OF 7-30'S.
Having made special arrangements with JAY COOKE & CO., our correspondents, we are prepared to convert SEVEN-THIRTIES into
5-20 Bonds of 1865,
WITHOUT CHARGE.
BONDS ON HAND FOR DELIVERY.
IRA B. McVAY & CO., Bankers,
COR. OF FOURTH AND SMITHFIELD STS.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 20, 1867.

The late sharp advance in the prices of leading articles of produce has stimulated business, which causes a greater demand for money. Our banks are extending their lines to the safest practicable point—but a large amount of good paper cannot be reached. Private bankers are lending out their available means more freely, and all loose capital is rapidly absorbed in good time bills.

—At the New York Stock Exchange to-day the Railway list continues to exhibit a good deal of strength, and purchases for a spring rise are numerous. Michigan Southern is off pretty heavily from yesterday's quotations. New York Central is rapidly making up its lost margins to those who have been carrying the stock for the last four or five weeks. Fort Wayne is gaining strength and will not rest long under par. The condition of the affairs of the road was never more prosperous, and it is expected that its regular quarterly dividend of two and a half per cent. will be kept up. We present below the usual quotations received at the Stock Rooms of Mr. Bryan:

Gold	134¼
U. S. Bonds, 1881	109
U. S. Bonds, 5-20's, 1862	106¾
U. S. Bonds, 5-20's, 1865	107
U. S. Bonds (new issue) 5-20's, 1865	107
U. S. Bonds, 10-40's	95¾
Michigan Southern	78¾
New York Central	97½
Erie	73¾
Pt. Ft. Wayne & Chicago	97
Reading	96
Chicago & Rock Island	97¾
Chicago & Northwestern	36¾
Chicago & Northwestern preferred	61¾
New York Central	97½

MINING STOCKS.

Gregory	12¾
Rocky Mount	3¾
Mantle Hill	3¾
Hope	3¾
Colman	3¾
Noonday	6
Smith & Parmelee	6

—The following shows the totals of the average of the leading items of the Philadelphia banks for the past and previous weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	
Capital	$31,965,000	$31,965,000	
Loans	51,567,493	51,738,284	Dec. $1,313,109
Specie	5,582,560	5,469,022	Dec. 107
Circulation	17,355,765	17,355,765	Dec. 253,00
Due from banks	6,621,107	4,322,103	Dec. 2,299,041
Due to banks	9,111,767	7,811,767	Dec. 1,300,000
Deposits	37,314,672	34,826,001	Dec. 2,488,671
Legal tenders	5,582,560	5,469,022	Dec. 113,538

The above figures show a very decided coming down. It will be seen that the banks have been called upon for the payment of nearly two and a half millions of their deposits within the past week. This has pulled down their legal tenders $569,062, and their loans $1,313,109. The circulation has been increased $8,855, and the specie $25,507. The bank movement was moderately active, the clearings amounting to $79,020,871, against $82,475,989 last week, and the balances to $3,057,789, against $2,908,990 last week.

—The important question, "what is a pound sterling in this country?" was recently determined in a suit before the Marine Court, New York. The facts of the case being conceded, the issue was simply on the question above propounded. Two promissory notes, payable at maturity, in pounds sterling, at bankers' rates for sight drafts on London, had been given in payment for a bill of goods. The notes being protested, the defendants offered to pay the principal and interest in equivalent of gold under the Legal Tender act. Only one half of the plaintiff it was claimed that the rate of bankers' bills for sight draft, on London must be computed in the currency in which the bill was drawn, and that gold could not be permitted to prove the value for gold, and tender the equivalent in greenbacks; that "bankers' bills, like any other commodity, must be governed by the law of supply and paid for in "legal tender," and that it required four dollars and sixty cents in legal tender to pay for every pound sterling in the bankers' bills, and consequently, plaintiffs were entitled to claim the value of the pound at that rate, and so the Court decided.

—A correspondent makes the inquiry as to the cause of the different figures for United States 5-20s in London, Frankfort, and Paris, as daily quoted by the Atlantic Cable. We explain that the regulations of these great European Exchanges are wholly arbitrary as to their own rule, each peculiar to itself, of dealing in United States bonds of Federal Money denomination. Practically, however, the quotations, though differing all the way from 74 to 83 per cent., are the same when reduced to our own money, or within ¼@⅜ per cent. of each other—less the occasional ½@¾ per cent. daily fluctuations between the three markets. 1. In London the quotation of 74¼ per cent. is the gold price, on the basis of 4 dollars, 44 cents, and 4 mills to the pound sterling. To this quotation should be added 9.33 per cent. to bring "the pound sterling to 4 dollars and 86 cents, its actual gold value, before offering for sale in the London Exchange. The 74 per cent. includes the accumulated interest since November 1, 1866. 2. In Frankfort, 77 per cent. is on the basis of 5 florins to the dollar, and includes the gold interest accumulated on the bonds since last of November. 3. In Paris the quotation is 83 per cent., on the rule of the Paris Bourse that the currency of dealings is United States bonds shall be 5 francs to the dollar. But the gold value of 5 francs here is less than a dollar, as the value of the pound sterling is greater here than on the London rule. As in London, the Paris quotation includes the accumulated interest.

—In mining shares the market was stronger in some respects. Caps Falls advanced from 3¾@4 to 5@5¼; Franklin sold at 25 buyer 60, Huron was again active and strong, sold down to 17¾@, Pewable sold at 20@19, and Quincy at 3⅝@ buyer 60.

The following were the closing prices for the principal mining shares to-day: Caps, 5@5¼; Canada, 55@60; Concord, 2¾ offered; Copper Falls, 25@25½; Franklin, 23¾@25; Hancock, asst paid, 86@8⅝; Humboldt, 1¾@2; Huron, 17¾@18; Pewable, 19 asked; Phenix, 2¾ offered; Patherick, 2¾@3; Pewable, 19 asked; Pittsburgh, ex div., 43 asked; Quincy, 35¼@36; Rockland, 9¼ asked; South Side, 1½@1¾; Sta. Clara, 3¾ paid, 3¾ offered; Superior, 2¾ offered; Toltec, 1 offered; Washburg, ½ offered.

—Boston Advertiser, Tuesday.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 20, 1867.

The general markets to-day were unusually active in nearly all branches of trade. The grain market was nearly excited, the transactions being considerable. Sales of wheat and rye were made at advanced prices. In Chicago, according to the *Times* of Wednesday, the wheat speculators still meet with a check in the shape of cold and wet weather, and on Monday they forced prices up some 4@5c. The winter receipts of No. 3 having commanded $2.12. Toward the close, however, there was a somewhat stronger up spring movement. No. 2 spring was somewhat better but rather quiet. We again advise our readers, says the *Times*, to be extremely careful in operating for a rise, as we have fully realized and present prices unwarranted, but we fear the bulk of the people will not heed our interest any day now, and one of the sharpest and most disastrous seasons ever passed in this market. Be cautious. It is the liberal gamblers in produce who will suffer. You may win and you may lose. In regard to flour, the same paper says: At the opening of the day market dealers advanced prices 10@25c a barrel, which left off somewhat unsettled. Receipts of the day, which, with the feeling in the wheat market, caused the advance to have been quite active, some instances the advance was realized, but in many cases dealers, when they came to comprehend the extreme reluctance of buyers, retreated, and conceded Saturday's rates, at which most sales were effected.

The receipts in the Pittsburgh market, per river and railroad, since our last, were: 689 bbls flour; 12 bbls apples; 1,185 sacks corn; 578 sacks barley; 18 sks rye; 900 sacks oats, and 27 packages butter.

The following were the receipts at the depots as follows, which are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise stated:

APPLES—We quote from store common to choice qualities @2 50@4 25 ₱ bbl, the latter figure for the finest varieties of 25 bbls at $5 50 ₱ bbl reported.

BUTTER—There is a good demand for choice roll, which is in but limited supply. We note sales to-day of 8 half bbls roll at 30c; 4 packages at 35c; 10 packages at 32@35c; 5 bbls at 30@35c; 12 packages choice at 35c; 3 tubs prime at 38c; 7 bbls at 25@26c, and 12 bbls low grades at nominal prices, ranging from 15@22c ₱ lb, and 196 lbs prints, packed, at 38c ₱ lb.

HAMS—Sales of 6 bbls at from $2 65@3 00 ₱ bushel, for prime small white, noted.

CORN MEAL—Sales of 50 bushels corn meal from store at 90c ₱ bushel, reported.

EGGS—There has been no change in prices since our last, although the market has a drooping tendency. We note sales of 8 bbls at 21c and 17 bbls at 22c ₱ dozen.

DRIED FRUITS—Sales of apples at 9@9½c and 5 sacks peaches, halved, at 18c, reported.

FLOUR—The market has not undergone any change in prices since our last. Stocks in store are light, and some dealers have sold ahead of receipts. The demand is active. We quote good spring, $12 25@12 50, and choice, $12 75@13 00 ₱ bbl. White wheat flour ranges from $14@15, and fancy, $16 50@17 00 ₱ bbl. We note sales of the following brands, all to arrive: 200 bbls Desplaine's at $12 50; 100 bbls Jenkins's Lilly at $13, and 500 Emerald at $12 25 ₱ bbl. Also, 100 bbls of Snow Flake, in store, at $14 50 ₱ bbl, and 100 bbls Spring Amber Iowa at $12 20 ₱ bbl. We quote Rye Flour at $7 25 ₱ bbl, and Buckwheat Flour at $2 50 ₱ hundred.

GRAIN—The grain market has been considerably excited, and a general advance in prices effected. We note sales of 14 cars rye, 4,800 bushels, at $1 45; 1 car oats in Elevator, at 81c; 500 bushels from store at 52@52c; 1 car in Elevator at 52c, and 1 car on the track at 50c; 1 car prime white corn, in sacks, at 78c; 200 sacks car corn, from store, at 75c; 300 bushels shelled, on wharf, at 76c; 100 bushels car, from store, at 78c; 1 car No. 2 spring wheat at $2 70, and 1 car low grade winter wheat at $2 85 ₱ bushel. We quote barley, held in store, at $1 10@1 15 ₱ bushel for spring.

HAY—The receipts by country wagons continue light. Sales to-day of 7 wagon loads at the scales, at $26@30, reported. Sales of baled on the wharf and on the track at $22@24 ₱ ton, reported.

ONIONS—The market is but poorly supplied. Sales from store at $3 50@3 75 ₱ bbl reported.

POTATOES—Sales of 20 bbls peach blows at $2 80 ₱ bbl. Sales of Jersey reds at $5 75 ₱ bbl.

PROVISIONS—The market appears buoyant and active, and prices have an upward tendency. We note the following sales from first hands: 10,000 ℔s shoulders at 10½c; 4,000 ℔s sugar cured hams at 16c; 8,000 ℔s sides at 11¾c, and 2,000 ℔s B. bacon at 16c reported.

LARD OIL—From first hands we quote the market active; sales of 20 bbls No. 1 at $1 10, and 10 bbls No. 2 at 96c ₱ gallon reported.

SORGHUM—We note sales of 2 bbls at 42c ₱ gallon.

Groceries.

Groceries are in better demand. Sugars stiff at our quotations. Choice coffee scarce, but a good supply of prime good on hand. It is thought that prices will not be lower, and in some descriptions of goods higher prices are anticipated.

COFFEE—The market is firm at the following quotations: Choice Rio, 27c; prime, 26c; good, 25c; Old Government Java, 36c; Laguara 27c.

BROWN SUGARS—New Orleans, 14¾@15c; Porto Rico, 16@17½c; Cuba, 15¾@17½c; Hard, 16½c; A Coffee, 15½c; B, 15c; extra C, 14½c.

MOLASSES—Cuiennas, 90@96c; Porto Rico, 75@80c; English Island, 80c.

SYRUP—Lovering's, $1 10; Booth & Edgar, 85c; Franklin, 80c. Other syrups range from 68 to 80c, as to quality.

TEAS—Young Hyson, 90@1 00; Imperial, $1 50@2 00; Gunpowder, $1 80@2 00; Oolong, 75@$1 20.

FISH—No. 1 Shore Mackerel, $21 50 ₱ bbl, half do, $12 25; No. 1 Bay do, $22 50, half do, $12 50; No. 2 Shore, $18 50; White Fish, half bbl, $8 00; Labrador Herring, half bbl, $10; Lake Herring, $4 25.

RICE—Carolina, 11@12c; Rangoon, 10½c.

SODA—Bi Carb, 10½c.

We condense the following from our latest exchanges the following review of markets in other cities:

CINCINNATI.

Butter—There has been a good inquiry for the best grades, and the supply of such being light, the market has been firm, and prices have advanced, closing at 35@37c ₱ lb for prime to choice yellow, in rolls